DE DUCIBUS

(SELECTIONS FROM CORNELIUS NEPOS)

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EDITED, WITH BIOGRAPHICAL INTRODUCTIONS, NOTES, QUESTIONS FOR PREPARATION, AND VOCABULARY

BY

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PREFACE

THIS book is intended as a Latin Reader for pupils who are not yet proficient enough to translate Caesar and Livy. Difficult or unusual constructions in the text of Cornelius Nepos have been excluded, but a few grammatical notes are added at the end of the book. It has been the author's object to help beginners really to understand the Latin, and not merely to make out a bare translation of it by the aid of the vocabulary and notes; accordingly a few questions on the grammar and constructions of the text are printed opposite each piece of translation. It is suggested that answers to these should be prepared at the same time as the translation itself: pupils will thus learn to make simple notes for themselves, and thereby give teachers more time and opportunity to develop such points as they deem specially important.

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GREECE.

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ITALY.

MILTIADES

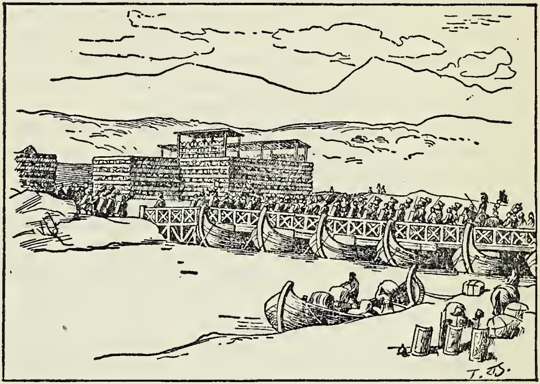
MILTIADES was an Athenian who had become tyrant of a tribe in Thrace. When Darius, the Persian king, invaded the Scythians of the south of Russia in 510 B.C., he left some of his captains, and among them Miltiades, who was one of his vassals, in charge of a bridge of boats which he had made across the Danube. Thinking that, if this bridge were destroyed, Darius and his army must perish, Miltiades proposed to sail away and leave the king to his fate; but Histiaeus, tyrant of Miletus, persuaded the other captains to remain where they were.

In 500 B.C., when the Greek cities in Asia Minor revolted against Darius, Miltiades drove out the Persian garrisons from the islands of Lemnos and Imbros. In 497 B.C. he finally lost his kingdom in Thrace, and, having escaped to Athens, was soon after made one of the ten "praetores" or generals.

When Datis and Artaphernes, whom Darius had sent to invade Greece, landed in Attica in 490 B.C., Miltiades persuaded his colleagues not to stand a siege, but to face the Persians in open fight. A battle was fought at Marathon, near Athens, in which the Athenians completely routed the vastly superior Persian army, which had till then been considered invincible. This victory made Miltiades very popular, and the Athenians entrusted him with a fleet, with which he conquered several of the islands in the Aegean Sea which had revolted to Persia. While besieging Paros, however, he feared an attack by the Persian fleet, and returned to Athens; there he was brought to trial on a charge of treason, and fined 50 talents. Being unable to pay this sum he was thrown into prison, where he died in 489 B.C.

I

Illīs temporibus Persārum rex Dārīus ex Asiā in Eurōpam exercitū trāiectō Scythīs bellum inferre dēcrēvit. Pontem fēcit in Histrō flūmine, quā cōpiās trādūceret. Ēius pontis custōdēs relīquit principēs,



A Bridge of Boats and a Fort. (From Trajan's Column.)

quōs sēcum ex Iōniā et Aeolide duxerat: in quō fuit numerō Miltiadēs. At cum crēbrī afferrent nuntiī male rem gerere Dārīum premīque ā Scythīs, Miltiadēs hortātus est pontis custōdēs, nē ā fortūnā datam occāsiōnem līberandae Graeciae dīmitterent. Nam sī cum hīs cōpiīs, quās sēcum transportāverat, periisset Dārīus, nōn sōlum Eurōpam fore tūtam, sed

etiam Graecōs, quī Asiam incolerent, līberōs ā Persārum dominātiōne et perīculō futūrōs. Ponte enim rescissō rēgem vel hostium ferrō vel inopia diēbus paucīs moritūrum.

QUESTIONS FOR PREPARATION

I

1. Analyse the passage *Pontem fecit . . . duxerat* into clauses, stating the relation of the clauses to each other.
2. Account for the case of: *temporibus, Scythis, flumine, periculo, ferro.*
3. What is the construction of: *exercitu traiecto; occasionem liberandae Graeciae?* Give another example of each.
4. Give principal parts of: *traiecto, decrevit, afferrent, gerere, premi, rescisso.*
5. Give Nom. and Abl. Sing. and Gen. Plur. of: *exercitu, pontem, custodes, regem, diebus.*
6. Compare *male.* What is the difference of meaning between *copia* and *copiae?* What do you notice about *secum?*
7. Give Latin for: they said that the bridge had been broken down; they will come with us; having made a bridge he led the army across; he exhorted the king to make war on them.

II

Miltiadī tamen haec suādentī obstitit Histiaeus Mīlēsius; et, cum plūrimī hūius sententiam secūtī essent, Miltiadēs, nōn dubitans tam multīs consciīs ad rēgis aurēs consilia sua perventūra, Athēnās dēmigrāvit.

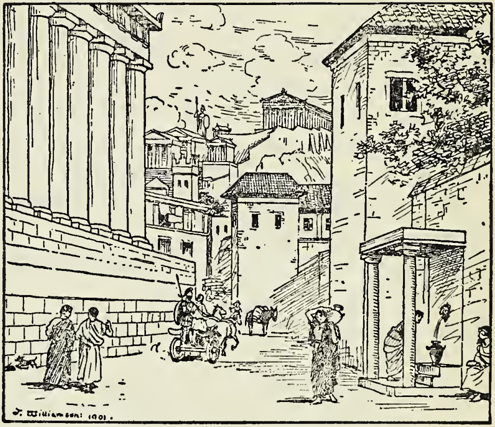
Dārīus autem, cum ex Eurōpā in Asiam redisset, hortantibus amīcīs, ut Graeciam redigeret in suam potestātēm, classem quingentārum nāvium comparāvit, eīque Dātim praefēcit et Artaphernem, hīsque ducenta peditum, decem mīlia equitum dedit. Illī praefectī rēgiī classe ad Euboeam appulsā celeriter Eretriam cēpērunt, omnēsque ēius gentis cīvēs abreptōs in Asiam ad rēgem mīsērunt. Inde ad Atticam accessērunt āc suās cōpiās in campum Marathōna dēduxērunt. Is est ab oppidō circiter mīlia passuum decem.

II

1. Analyse in detail the sentence *Illi praefecti . . . ceperunt.*
2. Account for the case of: *Miltiadi, Athenas, amicis, classe, milia passuum.*
3. What is the meaning of the prepositions in the following compound verbs: *obstitit, comparavit, praefecit, appulsa, abreptos, accesserunt?*
4. Give principal parts of: *suadenti, obstitit, redigeret, praefecit, appulsa, abreptos.*
5. Give Latin for: 200, 200th, 200 each, 200 times; 500, 500th, 500 each, 500 times.
6. Give Abl. Sing., Gen. Plur. and Gender of: *aures, classem, gentis, cives.*
7. Give Latin for: with 3000 horsemen; they built a wall 10 feet high; he caught the slave and killed him; he said that the citizens would be free.

III

Hōc tumultū Athēniensēs tam propinquō tamque magnō permōtī auxilium nusquam nisi ā Lacedaemoniīs petīvērunt, Phīdippumque, cursōrem ēius



A Street Scene in Ancient Athens.

generis quī hēmerodromoe vocantur, Lacedaemonem mīsērunt. Domī autem creant decem praetōrēs, quī exercituī praeessent, in eīs Miltiadem. Inter quōs magna fuit contentiō, ūtrum moenibus dēfenderent an obviam īrent hostibus aciēque dēcernerent. Ūnus

Miltiadēs maximē nītēbātur ut prīmō quoque tempore castra fierent. Hōc in tempore nulla cīvitās Athēniensibus auxiliō fuit praeter Plataeensēs. Ea mille mīsit mīlitēs. Itaque hōrum adventū decem mīlia armātōrum complēta sunt; quae manus mīrābilī flagrābat pugnandī cupiditāte. Quō factum est, ut plūs quam collēgae Miltiadēs valēret. Ēius ergō auctōritāte impulsī Athēniensēs cōpiās ex urbe ēduxērunt locōque idōneō castra fēcērunt.

III

1. Analyse the passage *Hoc tumultu . . . miserunt* into clauses, stating the relation of the clauses to each other.
2. Account for the mood of: *praeessent, irent, fierent, valeret.*
3. Account for the case of: *exercitui, moenibus, hostibus, acie, Atheniensibus.*
4. Decline in Sing.: *tumultus, domus.* Decline in Plur.: *acies, plus.*
5. Give principal parts of: *praeessent, nitebatur, fierent, completa, impulsi.*
6. Parse: *hemerodromoe, domi, Plataeenses, pugnandi, plus.*
7. Give six compound verbs that govern a dative, including one from this piece.

IV

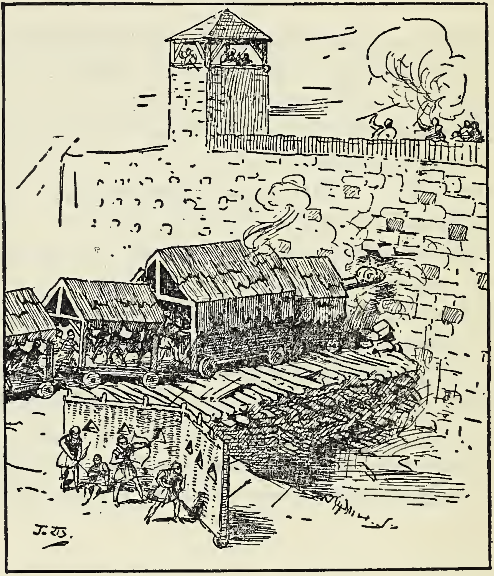
Dēīn posterō diē sub montis rādīcibus aciē instructā regiōne nōn apertissimā proelium commīsērunt (namque arborēs multīs locīs erant rārae), hōc consiliō, ut et montium altitūdine tegerentur, et arborum tractū equitātus hostium impedīrētur. Dātis, etsī nōn aequum locum vidēbat suīs, tamen frētus numerō cōpiārum suārum conflīgere cupiēbat, eōque magis, quod, priusquam Lacedaemoniī subsidiō venīrent, dīmicāre ūtile arbitrābātur. Itaque in aciem centum peditum, equitum decem mīlia prōduxit proeliumque commīsit. In quō tantō plūs virtūte valuērunt Athēniensēs, ut decemplicem numerum hostium proflīgārint adeōque perterruerint, ut Persae nōn castra sed nāvēs petierint. Quā pugnā nihil adhūc exstitit nōbilius. Nulla enim umquam tam exigua manus tantās opēs prostrāvit.

IV

1. Point out and analyse the adverbial clauses in the passage: *In quo tanto . . . petierint.*
2. Parse: *dimicare, utile, tanto, plus.*
3. Account for the case of: *regione, suis, numero, virtute, pugna.*
4. Compare: *aequus, magis, utilis, exiguus.* Give two other numerals like *decemplex.*
5. What English words are derived from: *impedio, aequus, confligo, utilis, valeo?*
6. Give examples from this piece of: Consecutive Subjunctive; an *-io* Verb; Predicative Dative; Ablative of Instrument.
7. Give Latin for: they were a great help to the Romans; no tree is more beautiful than this; he did not know where they were; I alone opposed him.

V

Post hōc proelium classem LXX nāvium Athēniensēs eīdem Miltiadī dedērunt, ut insulās, quae



"Battering-ram" and "Vineae."

barbarōs adiūverant, bellō persequerētur. Quō imperiō plērāsque ad officium redīre coēgit, nonnullās

vī expugnāvit. Ex hīs Parum insulam opibus ēlātam cum ōrātiōne reconciliāre nōn posset, cōpiās ē nāvibus ēduxit, urbem operibus clausit omnīque commeātū prīvāvit; dēin vīneīs āc testūdinibus constitūtīs propius mūrōs accessit. Cum iam in eō esset, ut oppidō potīrētur, procul in continentī lūcus, quī ex insulā conspiciēbātur, nesciōquō cāsū nocturnō tempore incensus est. Cūius flamma ut ab oppidānīs et oppugnātōribus vīsa est, utrīsque vēnit in opīniōnem signum ā classiāriīs rēgis datum.

V

1. Give all the subordinate verbs in the passage *cum iam in eo esset . . . datum*, and say on what word each depends.
2. Illustrate with short sentences three different usages of *ut*.
3. Account for the case of: *navium, imperio, vi, muros, oppido, utrisque.*
4. Give principal parts of: *adiuverant, persequeretur, coëgit, elatam, clausit, potiretur, conspiciebatur.*
5. Decline in Sing.: *vis, nescioquis, uterque.* Decline in Plur.: *opem, tempus.*
6. What cases do the following words govern: *praeter, praesum, inter, prope, sub, fretus?*
7. Give Latin for: he was on the point of going; they returned as soon as possible; he exhorted his men to fight bravely; he was sent to Asia to conquer the barbarians; he got possession of most of the cities.

VI

Quō factum est, ut et Pariī ā dēditiōne dēterrērentur, et Miltiadēs, timens nē classis rēgia adventāret, incensīs operibus quae statuerat, cum totidem nāvibus, atque erat profectus, Athēnās magnā cum offensiōne cīvium suōrum redīret. Accūsātus ergō est prōditiōnis, quod, cum Parum expugnāre posset, ā rēge corruptus infectīs rēbus discessisset. Eō tempore aeger erat vulneribus, quae in oppugnandō oppidō accēperat. Itaque, quoniam ipse prō sē dīcere nōn posset, verba fēcit frāter ēius Stesagoras. Causā cognitā capitis absolūtus pecūniā multātus est, eaque līs quinquāginta talentīs aestimāta est. Hanc pecūniam quod solvere in praesentia nōn poterat, in vincla publica coniectus est ibique diem obiit suprēmum.

VI

1. Analyse the passage *accusatus ergo est . . . discessisset* into clauses, stating the relation of the clauses to each other.
2. Give Acc. and Dat. Sing. and Gen. Plur. of: *opus, res, vulnus, is, lis, dies.*
3. Account for the case of: *offensione, rebus, oppido, se, capitis, talentis.*
4. Give principal parts of: *deterrerentur, statuerat, profectus, discessisset, acceperat, cognita, absolutus, coniectus.*
5. How do you express in Latin: Purpose; Result; Cause; Fear; Time When; Indirect Statement; Indirect Question?
6. Give Latin for 50, 50th, 50 each, 50 times.
7. Briefly describe in Latin the chief events of Miltiades' life.

CIMON

CIMON was the son of Miltiades, the victor of Marathon. He was enabled by Callias, a wealthy Athenian, to pay the fine which had been inflicted on his father. His first success as a general was the capture of Eïon, a fortress at the mouth of the river Strymon in Thrace, in 476 B.C. In the course of the next few years he took many towns and islands belonging to the Persians. At this time there was great jealousy between Athens and Sparta, each city being supported by many allies; but Cimon, although an Athenian, was very friendly with Sparta, and thus lost his popularity among his own citizens. In 459 B.C. he was banished for ten years; but after the battle of Tanagra in 457 B.C., in which the Athenians were defeated by the Spartans and their allies, he was recalled, and was successful in making peace between Athens and

Sparta in 451 B.C. Soon after this he sailed with an Athenian fleet against Cyprus, which still remained faithful to Persia; but while besieging the town of Citium he was stricken down by disease, and died there in 449 B.C.

VII

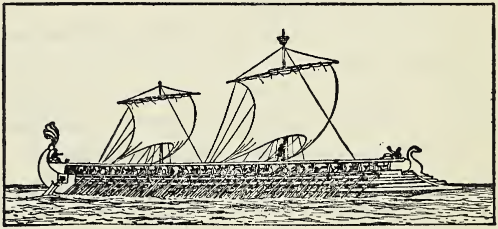
Cīmōn, Miltiadis fīlius, Athēniensis, dūro admodum initio ūsus est adolescentiae. Nam cum pater ēius lītem aestimātam solvere nōn potuisset ob eamque causam in vinclīs publicīs dēcessisset, Cīmōn eādem custōdiā tenēbātur neque lēgibus Athēniensium ēmittī poterat nisi pecūniam, quā pater multātus erat, solvisset. Habēbat autem in mātrimōnio sorōrem germānam suam nōmine Elpinīcēn, nōn magis amōre quam mōre ductus. Namque Athēniensibus licet eōdem patre nātās uxōrēs dūcere. Hūius coniugii cupidus Callias quīdam, qui magnās pecūniās ex metallīs fēcerat, ēgit cum Cīmōne, ut eam sibi uxōrem daret: id sī impetrasset, sē pro illo pecūniam solūtūrum. Is cum tālem condiciōnem aspernārētur, Elpinīcē negāvit sē passūram Miltiadis prōgeniem in vinclīs publicīs interīre, sēque Calliae nuptūram, sī ea, quae pollicērētur, praestitisset.

VII

1. Analyse in detail the passage: *Cimon Miltiadis . . . adolescentiae.*
2. Account for the case of: *initio, amore, coniugii, Atheniensibus, Calliae.*
3. Account for the mood of: *decessisset, daret, passuram, interire.*
4. Parse: *admodum, aestimatam, ductus, soluturum.*
5. Give principal parts of: *habebat, passuram, interire, nupturam, polliceretur, praestitisset.*
6. Decline in Sing.: *idem, filius.* Decline in Plur.: *quidam, talis.*
7. Give Latin for: he was acquitted of the capital charge; to go away without doing anything; he did this on my behalf; he was desirous of marrying Tullia; she said she would not marry me.

VIII

Tālī modo custōdiā līberātus Cīmōn celeriter ad principātum pervēnit: et populum urbānum in suā tenuit potestāte et apud exercitum plūrimum valuit auctōritāte. Prīmum imperātor apud flūmen Strȳmona magnās cōpiās Thrācum fugāvit, oppidum



A TRIREME. (Reconstruction from a bas-relief in the Athens Museum.)

Amphipolim constituit, eoque X mīlia Athēniensium in colōniam mīsit. Īdem iterum apud Mycalēn Cypriōrum et Phoenīcum ducentārum nāvium classem dēvictam cēpit, eodemque diē parī fortūnā in terrā ūsus est: namque hostium nāvibus captīs statim ex classe cōpiās suās ēduxit, barbarōrumque maximam vim ūno concursū prostrāvit. Scȳrum, quam eo tempore Dolopēs incolēbant, quod con-

tumācius sē gesserant, vacuēfēcit, sessōrēs veterēs urbe insulāque eiēcit, agrōs cīvibus dīvīsit. Thasiōs opulentiā frētōs suo adventū frēgit.

VIII

1. Analyse the passage *Scyrum . . . divisit* into clauses, stating the relation of the clauses to each other.
2. Give the other degrees of comparison of: *celeriter, primum, maximus, contumacius, vetus.* Comment on *classem devictam cepit.*
3. Account for the case of: *custodia, auctoritate, fortuna, concursu, urbe.*
4. Parse: *modo, apud, iterum, statim, quod.*
5. Give principal parts of: *tenuit, devictam, incolebant, gesserant, vacuefecit, eiecit, divisit.*
6. Give examples from this piece of: Dat of Advantage; Gen. of Possessor; Abl. of Respect; Abl. of Separation; Apposition.
7. Give any other Latin words that you know that are formed from the same stems as: *custodia, liberatus, principatus, classis, civis.*

IX

Quibus rēbus cum ūnus in cīvitāte maximē flōrēret, incidit in eandem invidiam, quam pater suus cēterīque Athēniensium principēs, et X annōrum exilio multātus est. Cūius factī celerius Athēniensēs quam ipsum paenituit. Nam cum ille animo fortī invidiae ingrātōrum cīvium cessisset, bellumque Lacedaemonii Athēniensibus indixissent, confestim nōtae ēius virtūtis dēsīderium consecutum est. Itaque post annum quintum quam expulsus erat in patriam revocātus est. Ille, quod hospitio Lacedaemoniōrum ūtēbātur, satius existimans contendere Lacedaemonem, suā sponte est profectus pācemque inter duās potentissimās cīvitātēs conciliāvit. Haud multo post Cyprum cum ducentīs nāvibus imperātor missus, cum ēius maiōrem partem insulae dēvīcisset, in morbum implicitus in oppido Citio est mortuus.

IX

1. Point out all the principal verbs in this piece.
2. What English words are derived from: *invidia, paenitet, desiderium, hospitium, sponte, insula, morbus?*
3. What is meant by an Impersonal verb, and a Deponent verb? Give an example of each from this piece.
4. Account for the case of: *quam, animo, invidiae, Atheniensibus, hospitio, sponte, Cyprum.*
5. Give principal parts of: *floreret, incidit, cessisset, expulsus, contendere, mortuus.*
6. Point out as many different usages of the Genitive as you can find in this piece, and name each usage.
7. Give the other degrees of comparison of: *maxime, satius, potentissimas, post.* Decline in Sing.: *unus, maior.*

EPAMINONDAS

Epaminondas the Theban was one of the greatest men that Greece ever produced. He was well educated and clever, and of incorruptible character: he was a brilliant general: and as a statesman he was far in advance of his times. Under his guidance Thebes became for a while the most powerful state in Greece, and succeeded in humbling the Spartans, who, since they had overcome the Athenians, had held the supremacy of Greece.

In 371 B.C. Epaminondas defeated the Spartans at the Battle of Leuctra in Boeotia, and afterwards took certain Boeotian towns that sided with Sparta. The next year, with an army of Thebans and their allies, he invaded the Peloponnese, and did much damage to the Spartans in their own country. In this campaign he exceeded his term of office as general by four months, and on returning to Thebes was brought to trial, but was easily acquitted.

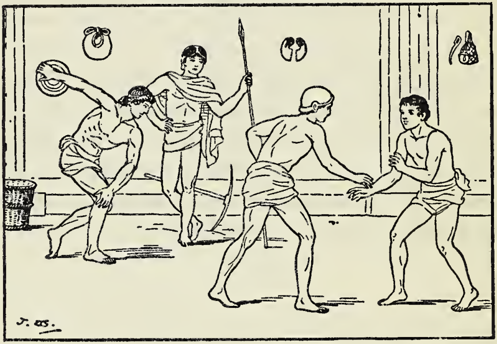
Again in 369 B.C. Epaminondas invaded the

Peloponnese, but this time he did not meet with much success, and was not re-elected general for the next year. In 368 B.C. a Theban army, which was on its way to Thessaly to rescue Pelopidas, another Theban general, was in great danger of being destroyed. Epaminondas, however, who was serving in the ranks as a common soldier, managed to save the army and rescue Pelopidas, and on his return he was again appointed general.

Twice again did Epaminondas invade the Peloponnese, in 367 and 362 B.C.; the latter campaign ended in the Battle of Mantinea, in which the Thebans and their allies defeated the Spartans. But during the fight Epaminondas was pierced with a spear, and died on the battle-field.

X

Epamīnondas Thēbānus nātus est patre genere honesto, pauper iam ā māiōribus relictus, ērudītus autem sīc ut nēmo Thēbānus magis. Postquam ephēbus factus est et palaestrae dare operam coepit,



Scene in the Gymnasium. (From a painting in Munich.)

nōn tam magnitūdinī vīrium servīvit quam vēlōcitātī. Illam enim ad āthlētārum ūsum, hanc ad bellī existimābat ūtilitātem pertinēre. Itaque exercēbātur plūrimum currendo et luctando: in armīs vēro plūrimum studiī consūmēbat. Ad hanc corporis firmitātem plūra etiam animi bona accesserant. Erat enim modestus, prūdens, gravis, temporibus sapienter

ūtens; perītus bellī, fortis manū, animo maximo; adeo vēritātis dīligens ut nē ioco quidem mentīrētur. Paupertātem adeo facile perpessus est, ut dē rē publicā nihil praeter glōriam cēperit.

X

1. Point out all the adverbial clauses in this piece, and say on what words they depend.
2. Decline in Sing.: *nemo, usus, prudens*. Decline in Plur.: *genus, pauper, plus*
3. Parse: *eruditus, virium, luctando, bona, adeo, nihil.*
4. Give examples from this piece of: Abl. of Manner; Adjective taking a Genitive; Abl. of Respect; Abl. of Origin; Verb governing Ablative; Verb governing Dative; Acc. and Infinitive.
5. Arrange the words of the passage *illam enim . . . pertinere* in the order in which you would translate them into English.
6. Give principal parts of: *relictus, exercebatur, currendo, consumebat, mentiretur, perpessus.*
7. Give Latin for: he was skilful in singing; he did it of his own accord; I repent of my deed; they will declare war on us.

XI

Temptāta autem ēius est abstinentia ā Diomedonte Cyzicēno. Namque is rogātū Artaxerxis rēgis Epamīnondam pecūniā corrumpere cōnātus est: magno cum pondere aurī Thēbās vēnit et Micythum adolescentulum, quem tum Epamīnondas plūrimum dīligēbat, quinque talentīs ad suam perduxit voluntātem. Micythus Epamīnondam convēnit, et causam adventūs Diomedontis ostendit. At ille Diomedontī cōram "nihil" inquit "opus pecūniā est. Nam sī rex ea vult, quae Thēbānīs sunt ūtilia, grātīs facere sum parātus; sīn autem contrāria, nōn habet auri neque argentī satis. Namque orbis terrārum dīvitiās accipere nōlo pro patriae cāritāte. Tu quod mē incognitum temptāvistī nōn mīror tibique ignosco; sed ēgredere properē, nē aliōs corrumpās, cum mē nōn potueris. Et tu, Micythe, argentum huic redde, aut, nisi id confestim facis, ego tē trādam magistrātuī."

XI

1. Analyse the passage *Tu quod me . . . potueris* into clauses, stating the relation of the clauses to each other.
2. Account for the case of: *talentis, Diomedonti, Thebanis, auri, tibi.*
3. What is the meaning of the following prepositions, and what cases do they govern?—*propter, de, ob, post, inter, coram, apud, pro.*
4. Parse: *rogatu, plurimum, egredere.* What two different parts of speech is *cum* in this piece?
5. Give principal parts of: *corrumpere, ostendit, vult, ignosco, redde, tradam.*
6. From what Latin verbs are the following derived?—*abstinentia, rogatu, voluntatem, adventus, utilia.*
7. Give Latin for: I need two talents; he was unwilling to do it for nothing; I will forgive him, although I do not love him.

XII

Disertus etiam fuit Epamīnondas, ut nēmo eī Thēbānus pār esset ēloquentiā. Habuit tamen obtrectātōrem Meneclidēn quendam et adversārium



Athletic Contests in a Roman Palaestra. (From a mosaic from Tusculum.)

in administrandā rē publicā, satis exercitātum in dīcendo, ut Thēbānum scīlicet; namque illī gentī plūs inest vīrium quam ingeniī. Is, quod in rē mīlitārī flōrēre Epamīnondam vidēbat, hortārī solēbat Thēbānos ut pācem bello anteferrent, nē illius imperātōris opera dēsīderārētur. Huic ille "fallis

inquit "verbo cīvēs tuōs, quod hōs ā bello revocās: ōtiī enim nōmine servitūtem conciliās. Nam paritur pax bello. Itaque, quī eā diūtinā volunt fruī, bello exercitātī esse dēbent. Quārē sī principēs Graeciae vultis esse, castrīs est vōbis ūtendum, nōn palaestrā.

XII

1. Analyse the passage *is quod in re . . . desideraretur* into clauses, stating the relation of the clauses to each other.
2. Decline in Sing.: *quidam, res publica.* Decline in Plur.: *gens, nomen* What is the difference of meaning between *castrum* and *castra*?
3. Give principal parts of: *solebat, anteferrent, fallis, paritur, frui, debent.*
4. Account for the case of: *ei, eloquentia, re publica, Thebanum, virium, verbo, palaestra.*
5. Parse: *quendam, scilicet, opera, diutina.*
6. Give examples from this piece of: Indirect Command; Compound Verb with Dative; Final Subjunctive; Abl. of Origin; Abl. of Separation; Consecutive Subjunctive.
7. Give Latin for: "I am not Marcus, but his brother," he said; they want to enjoy ease; I must go.

XIII

Haec sunt testimōnia eum fuisse patientem suōrum cīvium iniūriās ferentem, quod sē patriae



Greek Officers. (From vase-paintings.)

īrascī nefās esse dūceret. Cum eum propter invidiam cīvēs suī praeficere exercituī nōluissent, duxque esset dēlectus bellī imperītus, cūius errōre eo esset dēducta illa multitūdo mīlitum, ut omnēs dē salūte perti-

mescerent, quod locōrum angustiīs clausī ab hostibus obsīdēbantur, dēsīderārī coepta est Epamīnondae dīligentia. Erat enim ibi prīvātus numero mīlitis. Ā quo cum peterent opem, nullam adhibuit memoriam contumēliae, et exercitum obsidiōne līberātum domum reduxit incolumem. Nec vēro hōc semel fēcit, sed saepius. Maximē autem fuit illustre, cum Peloponnēsum exercitum duxisset adversus Lacedaemoniōs habēretque collēgās duōs, quōrum alter erat Pelopidas, vir fortis āc strenuus.

XIII

1. Analyse the passage *cum eum propter invidiam . . . diligentia* into clauses, stating the relation of the clauses to each other.
2. *angustiae* is only used in the Plural: give four other words similarly used. In what ways are *nefas* and *locus* peculiar in declension?
3. *eum fuisse . . . duceret* is Indirect; turn it into Direct Speech in Latin.
4. Account for the case of: *patriae, exercitui, belli, obsidione, Peloponnesum.*
5. What is the difference of meaning between *opem* and *opes*? Decline in full *opem, domus.*
6. Give principal parts of: *ferentem, delectus, pertimescerent, clausi, obsidebantur, peterent.*
7. Compare: *saepe, strenuus.* What is the regular rule for comparing adjectives in *-uus*?

XIV

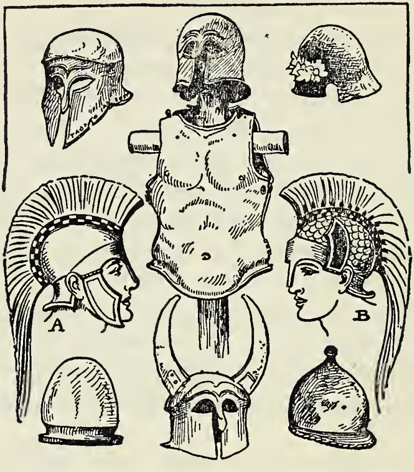
Hi, cum crīminibus adversāriōrum omnes in invidiam vēnissent, ob eamque rem imperium hīs esset abrogātum atque in eōrum locum alii praetōrēs successissent, Epamīnondas populi scīto nōn pāruit, persuāsitque collēgīs ut idem facerent, et bellum quod suscēperat gessit. Namque animadvertēbat, nisi id fēcisset, tōtum exercitum propter praetōrum imprūdentiam inscītiamque belli peritūrum. Lex erat Thēbīs, quae morte multābat, sī quis imperium diūtius retinuisset quam lēge praefīnītum foret. Hanc Epamīnondas cum rei publicae conservandae causā lātam vidēret, ad perniciem cīvitātis conferre nōluit, et quattuor mensibus diūtius, quam populus iusserat, gessit imperium.

XIV

1. Point out all the subordinate verbs in the passage *Hi, cum criminibus . . . gessit,* and say on what words they depend.
2. Account for the mood of: *successissent, facerent, periturum, retinuisset, latam.*
3. Account for the case of: *criminibus, his, scito, collegis, Thebis, morte.*
4. Illustrate from this piece Purpose expressed by the Gerundive; and put into Latin in three different ways "they sent slaves to kill him."
5. Give principal parts of: *paruit, persuasit, gessit, animadvertebat, latam, conferre, iusserat.*
6. Make up a sentence in Latin containing, in the following order, (1) a principal sentence; (2) an adjectival clause dependent on the object in (1); (3) an adverbial clause dependent on the verb in (2).
7. Give Latin for: the army I had been put in command of perished; he compelled us to obey the laws; persuade him to carry on the war; he is two years younger than your brother.

XV

Postquam domum reditum est, collēgae ēius hōc crīmine accūsābantur: quibus ille permīsit ut omnem



Greek Helmets and Cuirass. A. Cheek-piece down. B. Cheek-piece up.

causam in sē transferrent. (Quā dēfensiōne illīs perīculo līberatīs) nēmo Epamīnondam responsūrum putābat, quod, quid dīceret, nōn habēret. At ille in iūdicium vēnit, nihil eōrum negāvit quae adversārii crīmini dabant, omniaque quae collēgae dixerant

confessus est, neque recūsāvit quōminus lēgis poenam subīret, sed ūnum ab hīs petīvit, ut in perīculo suo scrīberent: "Epamīnondas ā Thēbānīs morte multātus est, quod eos coēgit apud Leuctra superāre Lacedaemonios, quos ante sē imperātōrem nēmo Boeōtiōrum ausus fuit aspicere in aciē, quodque ūno proelio nōn sōlum Thēbas ab interitu retraxit, sed etiam ūniversam Graeciam in lībertātem vindicāvit." Haec cum dixisset, rīsus omnium cum hilaritāte coortus est, neque quisquam iūdex ausus est dē eo ferre suffrāgium.

XV

1. Analyse the passage *Qua defensione . . . non haberet* into clauses, stating the relation of the clauses to each other.
2. Decline in Sing.: *unus, quisquam.* Give Nom. Sing., Gen. Plur., and Gender of: *crimini, periculo, legis, imperatorem, acie, risus.*
3. Account for the case of: *defensione, illis, periculo, crimini, Leuctra, hilaritate.*
4. Give examples from this piece of: Apposition; Acc. and Infinitive; Abl. Absolute; an Indeclinable Noun; Causal Indicative.
5. Name six different usages of the Ablative in Latin.
6. Give principal parts of: *transferrent, responsurum, dabant, confessus, aspicere, retraxit, coortus.*
7. Give Latin for: allow me to ask one thing of you; I don't think he will come; he refused to answer; they have nothing to say.

XVI

Hīc extrēmo tempore imperātor apud Mantinēam, cum aciē instructā audācius instāret hostes, cognitus est ā Lacedaemoniīs; et quod in ūnius perniciē ēius patriae sitam putābant salūtem, ūniversi in ūnum impetum fēcērunt, neque prius abscessērunt quam magnā caede multīsque occīsīs fortissimē pugnantem ipsum Epamīnondam sparo ēminus percussum concidere vīdērunt. Hūius cāsu aliquantum retardāti sunt Boeōtii, neque tamen prius pugnā excessērunt quam repugnantes proflīgavērunt. At Epamīnondas, cum animadverteret mortiferum sē vulnus accēpisse, simulque, sī ferrum quod ex hastīli in corpore remanserat extraxisset, animam statim ēmissūrum esse, usque eo retinuit quoad renuntiātum est vīcisse Boeotios. Id postquam audīvit, "satis" inquit "vixi; invictus enim morior." Tum ferro extracto confestim exanimātus est.

XVI

1. What verbs do the following words modify?—*instaret, putabant, animadverteret, extraxisset, renuntiatum est.*
2. Give the Latin for: in the presence of Epaminondas; (the battle) at Leuctra; on account of this thing; through envy; among the leaders; for the sake of Pelopidas.
3. Give the other degrees of comparison of: *extremus, audacius, prius, fortissime.* How are adverbs derived from adjectives usually compared?
4. Give examples from this piece of: Temporal, Causal, Conditional clauses.
5. Give principal parts of: *instructa, instaret, cognitus, sitam, percussum, concidere, remanserat, extracto.*
6. In what cases are the following expressed in Latin?—Place whence, whither, where; Time when, during which.
7. Briefly describe in Latin the chief events of Epaminondas' life.

PELOPIDAS

In 382 B.C. Thebes, which was at the time distracted by internal quarrels, was treacherously captured by Phoebidas, a Spartan general, although Sparta and Thebes were then at peace. He was welcomed by one party of the citizens; but three hundred of the chief men of the other party escaped to Athens, where they formed a plot to recover their city. This plot was successful; a few of the exiles at Athens, Pelopidas among them, entered Thebes in disguise, and killed the leading Theban magistrates who sided with Sparta. They were joined by many of their fellow-citizens, and succeeded in driving the Spartan garrison out of the Cadmea, the citadel of Thebes, and liberating the city.

Pelopidas, who was in particular a brilliant leader of cavalry, was a great friend of Epaminondas, and was of great service to him in the Battle of Leuctra, 371 B.C. In 368 B.C. Pelopidas was sent with a Theban army into Thessaly, where he freed several

cities from the power of Alexander, the tyrant of Pherae. Later in the same year, however, Alexander seized Pelopidas as he was passing through Thessaly on an embassy, and threw him into prison. Having been rescued by Epaminondas, Pelopidas burned to avenge the insult Alexander had put upon him, and in 364 B.C. he marched with a small army to attack Pherae. In the battle that ensued Pelopidas was completely successful; but in the midst of the fight he caught sight of Alexander, and having pressed forward to slay him with his own hand he was himself surrounded by the enemy and killed.

XVII

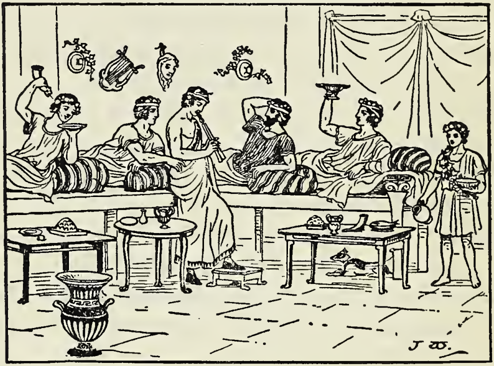
Phoebidas Lacedaemonius, cum exercitum Olynthum dūceret iterque per Thēbas faceret, arcem oppidi, quae Cadmēa nōminātur, occupāvit impulsu paucorum Thēbānōrum qui Lacōnum rēbus studēbant. Quo facto eum Lacedaemonii ab exercitu remōvērunt pecūniāque multāvērunt, neque eo magis arcem Thēbānis reddidērunt. Nam post Peloponnēsium bellum Athēnasque dēvictas cum Thēbānis sibi rem esse existimābant. Hāc mente amīcīs suīs summas potestātes dederant, alteriusque factiōnis principes partim interfēcerant, alios in exilium eiēcerant; in quibus Pelopidas hīc, dē quo scrībere exorsi sumus, pulsus patriā carēbat. Hi omnes ferē Athēnas sē contulerant, et commūniter cum iīs, qui Thēbīs idem sentiēbant, eum diem dēlēgerunt ad inimīcos opprimendos cīvitātemque līberandam, quo maximi magistrātūs simul consuerant epulārī.

XVII

1. Point out all the adjectival clauses in this piece, and say on what words they depend.
2. Give six verbs (not compound) that govern a Dative, including one from this piece.
3. Account for the case of: *Cadmea, rebus, sibi, mente, patria, Thebis.*
4. Parse: *impulsu, Laconum, facto, partim, idem, opprimendos, simul.*
5. Give Nom. and Abl. Sing. and Gen. Plur. of: *iter, arcem, sibi, alterius, principes, alios.*
6. Give principal parts of: *studebant, reddiderunt, interfecerant, eiecerant, exorsi, contulerant, opprimendos, consuerant.*
7. What English adjectives are derived from: *iter, impulsus, pecunia, res, mens, princeps, patria?*

XVIII

Duodecim adolescentuli coiērunt ex hīs, qui exilio erant multāti, cum omnīno nōn essent amplius centum, qui tanto sē offerrent perīculo. Hi duodecim,



A Greek Banquet. (From vase-paintings.)

quōrum dux erat Pelopidas, Athēnis interdiū, ut vesperascente caelo Thēbas possent pervenīre, cum canibus vēnāticīs exiērunt, rētia ferentes, vestītū agresti, quo minōre suspīciōne facerent iter. Qui cum tempore ipso, quo studuerant, pervēnissent, domum Charōnis dēvertērunt, ā quo et tempus et

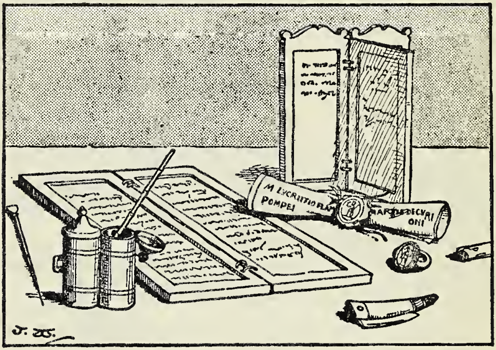
dies erat datus. Statim tamen ad aures magistratuum Thēbanōrum pervēnit exules in urbem vēnisse. Id illi vīno epulisque dēditi usque eo despexērunt, ut nē quaerere quidem dē tantā re labōrāverint.

XVIII

1. Analyse in detail the passage *Id illi vino . . . laboraverint.*
2. Give Latin for: 12, 12th, 12 each, 12 times, 100, 100th, 100 each, 100 times.
3. Account for the case of: *periculo, Athenis, caelo, vestitu, suspicione, tempore.*
4. Give principal parts of: *offerrent, deverterunt, dediti, despexerunt, quaerere.*
5. Account for the mood of: *essent, offerrent, possent, pervenissent, venisse, laboraverint*
6. What kind of verb is *vesperascit* called? Give two other verbs like it.
7. Give Latin for: they did this that they might travel more quickly; he went from Thebes to Athens; I saw them at the very time they were setting out; there were not more than 200 soldiers.

XIX

Allāta est epistola Athēnis ab Archino ūni ex hīs, Archiae, qui tum maximum magistrātum Thēbīs obtinēbat, in quā omnia dē profectiōne eōrum per-



A sealed and addressed Letter, with Tablets and Writing-Materials. (From a Pompeian wall-painting and various sources.)

scripta erant. Quae cum iam accubanti in convīvio esset data, sīcut erat signāta, sub pulvīnum subiciens "in crastinum" inquit "differo res sevēras." At illi omnes, cum iam nox prōcessisset, vīnolenti ab exulibus duce Pelopidā sunt interfecti. Quibus rēbus confectīs vulgo ad arma lībertātemque vocāto nōn sōlum qui

in urbe erant, sed etiam undique ex agrīs concurrērunt, praesidium Lacedaemoniōrum ex arce pepulērunt, patriam obsidiōne līberāvērunt, auctōres Cadmēae occupandae partim occīdērunt, partim in exilium eiēcerunt.

XIX

1. Point out all the principal verbs in this piece.
2. Express in Latin, in two different ways, "having done this they went away."
3. Account for the case of: *Archiae, Thebis, duce, vulgo, obsidione, Cadmeae.*
4. What clauses may the following introduce?—*cum, ut, si, priusquam, qui, nisi, quo.*
5. Give principal parts of: *allata, accubanti, subiciens, differo, confectis, concurrerunt.*
6. When is it wrong to use: *ad* with Acc. of Place Whither; *ut* with Final Subjunctive; Ablative Absolute?
7. Give Latin for: they were seen by two men, Archias and Phyllidas; with you as leader we shall never be conquered; Archinus told me of this.

XX

Leuctricā pugnā imperātōre Epamīnondā dux dēlectae manūs fuit Pelopidas, quae prīma phalangem Lacōnum prostrāvit. Haud multo post, cum Thessaliam in potestātem Thēbānōrum cuperet redigere, lēgātiōnisque īure satis tectum sē arbitrārētur, quod apud omnes gentes sanctum esse consuesset, ā tyranno Alexandro Pheraeo comprehensus in vincla coniectus est. Hunc Epamīnondas recuperāvit, bello persequens Alexandrum. Post id factum nunquam animo plācāri potuit in eum, ā quo erat violātus. Itaque persuāsit Thēbānis, ut subsidio Thessaliae proficiscerentur tyrannosque ēius expellerent. Cūius belli cum ei summa esset data eoque cum exercitu profectus esset, nōn dubitavit, simulac conspexit hostem, conflīgere. In quo proelio Alexandrum ut animadvertit, incensus īrā equum in eum concitāvit, proculque dīgressus ā suīs coniectu tēlōrum confossus concidit.

XX

1. Analyse the passage *Haud multo post . . . coniectus est* into clauses, stating the relation of the clauses to each other.
2. Account for the case of: *iure, factum, animo, subsidio, Thessaliae, belli.*
3. Account for the mood of: *arbitraretur, consuesset, expellerent, conspexit.*
4. Give the other degrees of comparison of: *primus, multum, post, sanctus.*
5. Give principal parts of: *redigere, consuesset, comprehensus, coniectus, conspexit, confligere, incensus, digressus, confossus.*
6. Put into Latin: they came as a help to Pelopidas; Marcus was the first to say this; he was seized and killed; he persuaded us to set out.
7. Briefly describe in Latin the chief events of Pelopidas' life.

AGESILAUS

Agesilaus was one of the most famous kings of Sparta. He came to the throne on the death of his brother Agis in 399 B.C., although many thought that his nephew Leotychides ought to have been made king. In 397 B.C. he took a Spartan army to Asia, and carried on war against the Persians; Tissaphernes, the Persian satrap opposed to him, succeeded in making a truce, but was afterwards outwitted and defeated on several occasions. Indeed, by 395 B.C. it seemed as if the Persians were destined to lose the whole of Western Asia Minor, so great was the success of the Spartans; but just when Agesilaus was preparing to carry the war still further into Asia, he was recalled home to aid the Spartans in the war which the Thebans, Athenians, Corinthians and others were successfully waging against them. Returning through Thrace and Macedonia he found an army of Thebans and Athenians barring his road at Coronea, in Boeotia; here a desperate battle was

fought in 394 B.C., in which he was ultimately victorious. For the next few years he was engaged in the Corinthian war, but accomplished little of any importance.

In 370 B.C., when Epaminondas invaded the Peloponnese with a Theban army, he skilfully defended the city of Sparta against all attacks; but in 362 B.C. he was defeated by Epaminondas at the Battle of Mantinea. The next year, although now eighty-four years of age, he was sent with a Spartan army to Egypt, to assist Tachos, an Egyptian prince who had rebelled against Persia; but as he was on his way home he was taken ill, and died at a harbour on the Libyan coast in 361 B.C.

XXI

Agēsilāüs Lacedaemonius prīmum dē regno cum Leōtychide, frātris fīlio, habuit contentiōnem. Mōs est enim ā maiōribus Lacedaemoniīs trāditus, ut duos semper habērent rēges, nōmine magis quam imperio, ex duābus familiīs Procli et Eurysthenis, qui prīncipes ex prōgeniē Herculis Spartae rēges fuērunt. Prīmum ratio habēbātur illum esse rēgem, qui maximus nātu esset ex līberīs ēius, qui regnans dēcessisset; sīn is virīlem sexum nōn relīquisset, tum dēligēbātur qui proximus esset propinquitāte. Mortuus erat Āgis rex, frāter Agēsilāi; fīlium relīquerat Leōtychidem. Is dē honōre regni cum Agēsilāo, patruo suo, contendit neque id, quod petīvit, consecutus est. Nam Lysandro suffrāgante Agēsilāüs antelātus est.

XXI

1. Analyse in detail the passage *Agesilaus Lacedaemonius . . . contentionem.*
2. Account for the mood of: *haberent, esse, decessisset, reliquisset.*
3. Account for the case of: *filio, nomine, Spartae, natu, Lysandro.*
4. Give any other Latin words that you know that are derived from the same stems as: *rex, filius, contentio, natus, virilis, mortuus, suffragor.*
5. Give principal parts of: *traditus, reliquisset, deligebatur, mortuus, contendit, antelatus.*
6. Decline in Sing.: *is, progenies, ratio, virilis.* Decline in Plur.: *duo, ille, qui, mos.*
7. Make up a sentence in Latin containing, in the following order, (1) a principal sentence; (2) indirect statement; (3) adjectival clause qualifying the object in (2).

XXII

Hīc, simulatque imperio potītus est, persuāsit Lacedaemoniīs ut exercitūs ēmitterent in Asiam bellumque rēgi facerent, docens satius esse in Asiā quam in Eurōpā dīmicāri. Namque fāma exierat Artaxerxen comparāre classes pedestresque exercitūs, quos in Graeciam mitteret. Datā potestāte tantā celeritāte ūsus est, ut prius in Asiam cum cōpiīs pervēnerit, quam rēgii satrapae eum scīrent profectum. Quo factum est ut omnes imparātos imprūdentesque offenderet. Id ut cognōvit Tissaphernes, qui summum imperium tum inter praefectos habēbat rēgios, indūtias ab Agēsilāo petīvit; simulāvit enim sē dare operam, ut Lacedaemoniīs cum rēge convenīret, rē autem vērā ad cōpias comparandas. Iūrāvit autem uterque sē sine dolo indūtias conservātūrum. In quā pactiōne summā fidē mansit Agēsilāūs: contrā ea Tissaphernes nihil aliud quam bellum comparāvit.

XXII

1. Point out all the adverbial clauses in this piece, saying on what words they depend.
2. Give six words used in the Plural only, including one from this piece. Distinguish between *uter* and *uterque.*
3. Account for the mood of: *facerent, mitteret, pervenerit, scirent, conservaturum.*
4. What is the meaning of the Locative Case, and when is it used?
5. Give principal parts of: *potitus, docens, scirent, offenderet, mansit.*
6. Give examples from this piece of: Temporal Clause; verb governing Dative; Abl. of Manner; Indirect Statement; verb governing Ablative.
7. Give Latin for: he did nothing but fight; I know that he has set out for Asia; they went away before the general could reach the camp; he swore he would make war on us.

XXIII

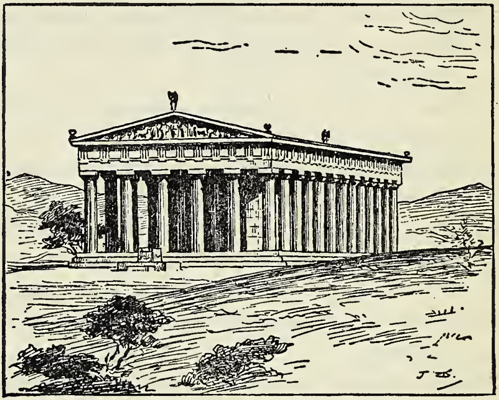
Postquam indūtiārum praeteriit dies, barbarus nōn dubitans, quod ipsius erant plūrima domicilia in Cāriā et ea regio hīs temporibus multo locuplētissima putābātur, eo potissimum hostes impetum factūros, omnes suas cōpias eo contraxerat. At Agēsilāüs in Phrygiam sē convertit, eamque prius dēpopulātus est quam Tissaphernes usquam sē movēret. Magnā praedā mīlitibus locuplētatīs Ephesum ad hīberna exercitum reduxit, atque ibi officīnīs armōrum institūtīs magnā industriā bellum apparāvit. Huic cum tempus vīsum esset cōpias extrahere ex hībernīs, vīdit, sī palam pronuntiasset quo factūrus esset iter, hostes nōn crēditūros aliasque regiōnes praesidiīs occupātūros. Itaque cum ille Sardes sē itūrum dixisset, Tissaphernes Cāriam dēfendendam putāvit: et cum eum opīnio fefellisset victumque sē consilio vīdisset, sēro suīs praesidio profectus est.

XXIII

1. Point out all the substantival clauses in this piece, and say on what words they depend.
2. What is the meaning of the following words, and what case do they govern?—*inter, sine, contra, potior, credo.*
3. Parse: *multo, potissimum, usquam, locupletatis, palam, sero.*
4. Account for the case of: *praeda, industria, Sardes, consilio, suis, praesidio.*
5. What kind of clause or construction are the following?—*quod . . . putabatur; prius quam . . moveret; officinis institutis; si pronuntiasset; quo facturus esset; vidit hostes non credituros.*
6. Give principal parts of: *praeteriit, contraxerat, convertit, moverat, institutis, fefellisset, victum.*
7. Give Latin for: he reached Phrygia too late; he could not move; they told me where they were going; he thought that the city ought to be taken.

XXIV

Cum Tissaphernes illo vēnisset, iam Agēsilāüs multīs locīs expugnātīs magnā praedā potītus erat. Agēsilāüs autem, cum vidēret hostes equitātū



A Greek Temple.

superāre, iīs locīs manum conseruit, quibus plūs pedestres cōpiae valērent. Hīc cum iam animo meditārētur proficisci in Persas et ipsum rēgem adorīri, nuntius dōmo vēnit ephorōrum missu, bellum Athēnienses et Boeotios indixisse Lacedaemoniīs; quāre venīre nē dubitāret. Hellespontum igitur cōpias trāiēcit, et, cum iam haud ita longē

abesset ā Peloponnēso, obsistere ei cōnāti sunt Athēnienses et Boeotii cēterique eōrum socii apud Corōnēam; quos omnes gravi proelio vīcit. Hūius victōriae vel maxima fuit laus, quod, cum plērique ex fugā sē in templum Minervae coniēcissent, quaererēturque ab eo quid fieri hīs vellet, antetulit īrae rēligiōnem et eos vetuit violāri.

XXIV

1. Analyse the passage *Huius victoriae . . . violari* into clauses, stating the relation of the clauses to each other.
2. Account for the case of: *equitatu, locis, domo, Lacedaemoniis, ei, his, irae.*
3. Put into Direct Speech in Latin the passage *bellum Athenienses . . . dubitaret.*
4. Decline in Sing.: *manus, pedester.* Compare: *multus, magnus, longe, gravis.*
5. What is the construction in Latin of Indirect Statement, Indirect Question, Indirect Command? What kind of clause is each?
6. Give principal parts of: *conseruit, adoriri, obsistere, quaereretur, fieri, vellet, antetulit, vetuit.*
7. Explain the use of a Partitive Genitive. Put into Latin: all of us; the soldiers, of whom there were twelve.

XXV

Post hōc proelium omne bellum collātum est circā Corinthum ideoque Corinthium est appellātum. Hīc cum ūnā pugnā decem mīlia hostium Agēsilāo duce cecidissent, eoque facto opes adversāriōrum dēbilitātae vidērentur, tantum abfuit ab insolentiā glōriae, ut commiserātus sit fortūnam Graeciae, quod tam multi ā sē victi concidissent; namque illā multitūdine, sī sāna mens esset Graeciae, supplicium Persas dare potuisse. Īdem, cum adversārios intrā moenia compulisset et, ut Corinthum oppugnāret, multi hortārentur, negāvit id suae virtūti convenīre; sē enim eum esse dixit, qui ad officium peccantes redīre cōgeret, nōn qui urbes nōbilissimas expugnāret Graeciae.

XXV

1. Analyse the passage *Idem . . . convenire* into clauses, stating the relation of the clauses to each other.
2. Give the Pres. Indic. of *prosum,* and mention four other compounds of *sum,* including one from this piece.
3. Account for the mood of: *commiseratus sit, concidissent, esset, potuisse, oppugnaret, expugnaret.*
4. Give Latin for: 1, 1st, 1 each, once; 10, 10th, 10 each, 10 times; 10,000, 10,000th, 10,000 each, 10,000 times.
5. Parse: *hic, debilitatae, Persas, intra, idem, id.*
6. Decline in full *opes* and *moenia,* and point out any peculiarities in them.
7. Give Latin for: he could have taken Corinth by storm; they said they would not come; he was the sort of man to fight bravely; a sound mind in a sound body.

XXVI

Cum Epamīnondas Spartam oppugnāret, essetque sine mūrīs oppidum, tālem sē imperātōrem Agēsilāüs praebuit, ut eo tempore omnibus appāruerit Spartam futūram nōn fuisse, nisi ille fuisset. In quo quidem discrīmine celeritas ēius consilii salūti fuit ūniversis. Nam cum adolescentuli quīdam, hostium adventu perterriti, ad Thēbānos transfugere vellent, et locum extrā urbem ēditum cēpissent, Agēsilāüs cum suīs eo vēnit atque, ut sī bono animo fēcissent, laudāvit consilium eōrum, quod eum locum occupassent, et sē id quoque fieri dēbēre animadvertisse. Sīc adolescentulos simulātā laudātiōne recuperāvit, et adiunctīs de suīs comitibus locum tūtum relīquit. Namque illi aucti numero eōrum, qui expertes erant consilii, commovēre sē nōn ausi sunt eoque libentius, quod latēre arbitrābantur, quae cōgitāverant.

XXVI

1. Analyse the passage: *Cum Epaminondas . . . fuisset* into clauses, stating the relation of the clauses to each other.
2. What is the subject of *esset*? Distinguish between the meaning of *sine* and *extra.*
3. Account for the case of: *saluti, universis, adventu, animo, comitibus, consilii.*
4. Give principal parts of: *praebuit, apparuerit, perterriti, transfugere, editum, adiunctis, aucti, latere.*
5. What kind of verb is *audeo*? Give two other verbs like it.
6. Account for the mood of: *apparuerit, fuisset, occupassent, debere, arbitrabantur.*
7. How does the relative pronoun agree with its antecedent? What is the antecedent of *quae cogitaverant*?

XXVII

Agēsilāüs statūrā fuit humili et corpore exiguo et claudus altero pede. Quae res etiam nonnullam afferēbat dēformitātem, atque ignōti, faciem ēius cum intuērentur, contemnēbant; qui autem virtūtes nōverant, nōn poterant admīrāri satis. Atque illud in prīmīs fuit admīrābile, cum maxima mūnera ei ab rēgibus cīvitātibusque conferrentur, quod nihil umquam domum suam contulit, nihil dē victu, nihil dē vestītū Lacōnum mūtāvit. Domo eādem fuit contentus, quā maiōres sui erant ūsi; quam qui intrārat, nullum signum libīdinis, nullum luxuriae vidēre poterat.

Hīc cum ex Aegypto reverterētur, quo subsidio Tacho ierat, vēnissetque in portum, qui Menelāi vocātur, in morbum implicitus dēcessit. Ibi eum amīci, quo Spartam facilius perferre possent, quod mel nōn habēbant, cērā circumfūdērunt atque ita domum rettulērunt.

XXVII

1. Point out the adverbial clauses in the passage: *Hic cum ex Aegypto . . . rettulerunt,* and say on what words they depend.
2. Account for the case of: *pede, domo, qua, subsidio.*
3. Point out the different compounds of *fero* in this piece.
4. What is the difference of meaning between *cera* and *cerae?* Give Gen. Sing. and Plur. of: *altero, munera, eadem, portum.*
5. Give principal parts of: *intuerentur, contemnebant, noverant, videre, circumfuderunt.*
6. Make up sentences to illustrate the difference of meaning between *alter* and *alius.*
7. Briefly describe in Latin the chief events of Agesilaus' life.

HANNIBAL

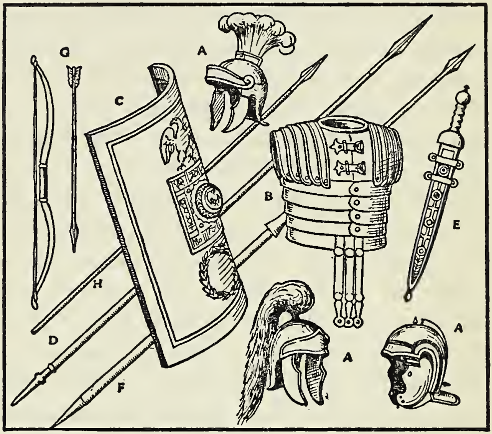
HANNIBAL was a Carthaginian, and one of the greatest generals the world has ever known. When only eight years old he was induced by his father Hamilcar to take an oath that he would never be at peace with the Romans, the great rivals of the Carthaginians. At the age of nine he went with his father to Spain, where, before he was twenty-five years old, he was made commander-in-chief of the army. In three years he subdued all the tribes in Spain that were opposed to Carthage, and then determined to invade Italy, 218 B.C. After terrible hardships he succeeded in leading his army across the Alps in nine days. He arrived in Italy with only 38,000 infantry and 8000 cavalry; having thrice overcome Publius Cornelius Scipio, the Roman general, near the Rhone, the Po, and the Trebia, 218 B.C., he invaded Etruria. Gaius Flaminius the consul attempted to follow him, but was trapped in an ambuscade by Lake Trasimenus and killed, while his army was annihilated, 217 B.C. The Romans, almost in despair, appointed Quintus Fabius Maximus dictator. He refused to meet Hannibal in battle, but followed him wherever he marched; Hannibal, however, managed to trick him

by an ingenious device. In 216 B.C. Hannibal utterly defeated the consuls Lucius Aemilius Paullus and Gaius Terentius Varro at the Battle of Cannae, and was expected to march on Rome itself; instead of doing so he went to Capua, where he wintered.

For the next thirteen years he remained in Italy, defeating all the Roman armies that ventured to oppose him; yet throughout all this time he received no reinforcements from Carthage. At last the Romans, realizing the impossibility of driving him from Italy, sent Publius Cornelius Scipio—the son of the Scipio whom Hannibal had thrice defeated in 218 B.C.—to Africa, to attack the Carthaginians in their own territory. In 203 B.C. Hannibal was recalled to defend Carthage, and was eventually defeated by Scipio at the Battle of Zama, 202 B.C. The Carthaginians made peace with Rome; but Hannibal, true to his oath, escaped to Syria, where he attempted to stir up war against the Romans, and afterwards to Prusias, king of Bithynia. Being put in command of the forces of Prusias he attacked and defeated Eumenes, king of Pergamus, a friend of the Romans; ambassadors were, however, sent from Rome to demand the surrender of Hannibal. Prusias did not dare to refuse; and Hannibal, perceiving that escape was now impossible, put an end to his life by taking poison, 183 B.C.

XXVIII

Hannibal, Hamilcaris fīlius, Carthāginiensis erat, et tanto praestitit cēteros imperātōres prūdentiā,



Roman Arms and Armour. A. Galea. B. Lorica. C. Scutum. D. Hasta. E. Gladius. F. Pilum. G. Sagitta. H. Telum.

quanto populus Rōmānus antecēdit fortitūdine cūnctas nātiōnes. Nam quotiēscumque congressus est in Ītalia, semper discessit superior. Hīc autem velut hērēditāte relictum odium paternum ergā Rōmānos conservāvit : “ pater meus,” inquit, “ Hamilcar, puerulo mē, utpote nōn amplius VIII. annos nāto,

in Hispāniam imperātor profectūrus Carthāgine, Iovi optimo maximo hostias immolāvit. Quae dīvīna rēs dum conficitur, quaesīvit ā mē, vellemne sēcum in castra proficisci. Id cum libenter accēpissem, atque ab eo petere coepissem nē dubitāret dūcere, tum ille 'Faciam,' inquit, 'sī mihi fidem, quam postulo, dederis.' Simul me ad āram adduxit, apud quam sacrificāre instituerat, eamque cēterīs remōtīs tenentem iūrāre iussit numquam mē in amīcitiā cum Rōmānis fore."

XXVIII

1. Analyse the passage *Quae divina res . . . proficisci* into clauses, stating the relation of the clauses to each other.
2. Give examples from this piece of: Ablative of Respect; Conditional Clause; Indirect Question; Ablative Absolute; Accusative and Infinitive.
3. Give Latin for: 8, 8th, 8 times, 8 each. Give the other degrees of comparison of *superior*, *optimus*.
4. When is the preposition *cum* put after the word it governs?
5. Give principal parts of: *praestitit, congressus, conficitur, quaesivit, adduxit, instituerat.*
6. Parse: *fortitudine, quotiescumque, superior, erga tenentem, fore.*
7. Give Latin for: a girl ten years old; he set out while we were sacrificing; they asked me not to fight; he swore that he would take his son to camp.

XXIX

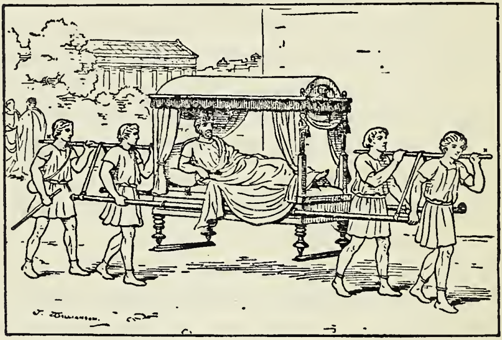
Hāc igitur, quā diximus, aetāte cum patre in Hispāniam profectus est. Cūius post obitum, Hasdrubale imperātōre suffecto, equitātui omni praefuit. Hōc quoque interfecto exercitus summam imperii ad eum dētulit. Id, Carthāginem dēlātum, publicē comprobātum est. Sīc Hannibal, minor v. et xx. annīs nātus imperātor factus, proximo triennio omnes gentes Hispāniae bello subēgit. Tres exercitūs maximos comparāvit; ex hīs ūnum in Āfricam mīsit, alterum cum Hasdrubale frātre in Hispānia relīquit, tertiam in Ītaliam sēcum duxit. Saltum Pȳrēnaeum transiit. Quācumque iter fēcit, cum omnibus incolīs conflixit: nēminem nisi victum dīmīsit. Ad Alpes postquam vēnit, quae Ītaliam ab Galliā sēiungunt, quas nēmo umquam cum exercitu ante eum praeter Herculem transierat, Alpicos cōnantes prohibēre transitu concīdit; loca patefēcit, itinera mūniit, effēcit, ut eā elephantus ornātus īre posset, quā anteā ūnus homo inermis vix poterat rēpere. Hāc cōpias trāduxit in Ītaliamque pervēnit.

XXIX

1. Analyse in detail the sentence *Sic Hannibal . . . subegit.*
2. Account for the case of: *annis, triennio, bello, transitu.*
3. Give four compounds of *sum,* and show how the words with which it is compounded affect its meaning.
4. Give Latin for: 3, 3rd, 3 each, 3 times; 25, 25th, 25 each, 25 times.
5. Give principal parts of: *suffecto, subegit, transiit, conflixit, seiungunt, concidit, effecit, repere.*
6. What is the construction of Temporal clauses introduced by *priusquam* and *postquam?*
7. Give Latin for: hatred against the Romans; not long after; after three years; no one except Caesar was killed; he chose ten of them.

XXX

Conflixerat apud Rhodanum cum P. Cornēlio Scīpiōne consule eumque pepulerat. Cum hōc eodem apud Padum dēcernit sauciumque inde āc fugātum



Lectica.

dīmittit. Tertio īdem Scīpio apud Trebiam adversus eum vēnit. Cum hōc manum conseruit atque profligāvit. Inde Āpennīnum transiit, petens Etrūriam. Hōc itinere adeō gravi morbo afficitur oculōrum, ut posteā numquam dextro aequē bene ūsus sit. Quā valētūdine cum etiamnum premerētur lectīcāque ferrētur, C. Flāminium consulem apud Trasimēnum cum exercitu insidiīs circumventum occīdit neque

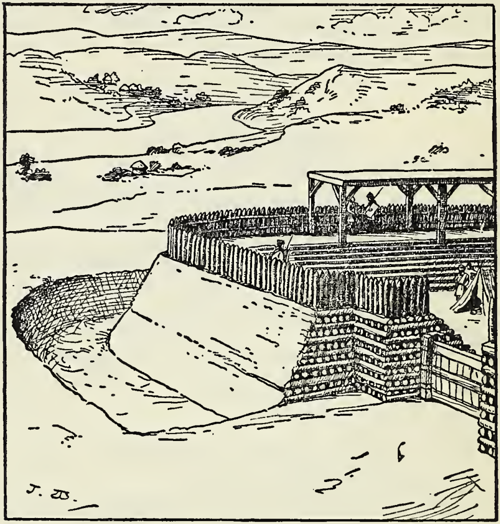
multo post C. Centēnium praetōrem cum dēlectā manu saltūs occupantem. Hinc in Āpūliam pervenit. Ibi obviam ei vēnērunt duo consules, C. Terentius et L. Aemilius. Utriusque exercitūs ūno proelio fugāvit, Aemilium consulem occīdit et aliquot praetereā consulāres, in hīs Servīlium Geminum, qui superiōre anno fuerat consul.

XXX

1. Analyse the passage *Qua valetudine . . . occupantem* into clauses, stating the relation of the clauses to each other.
2. Account for the case of: *eodem, morbo, dextro, lectica, insidiis, ei, utriusque.*
3. Give principal parts of: *pepulerat, fugatum, conseruit, afficitur, premeretur, circumventum.*
4. What is meant by Apposition? Give examples of it from this piece.
5. What English words are derived from: *dimitto, transeo, peto, dexter, insidiae?*
6. Show from this piece how a participle is partly a verb and partly an adjective.
7. Give Latin for: he met me as I was starting; he had been defeated the year before; he killed many men, Centenius among them; they will arrive at Rome in two days.

XXXI

Hāc pugnā pugnātā Rōmam profectus est nullo resistente. In propinquīs urbi montibus morātus



Vallum and Foss of a fortified Camp. (From Trajan's Column and descriptions.)

est. Cum aliquot ibi dies castra habuisset et Capuam reverterētur, Q. Fabius Maximus, dictātor Rōmānus, in agro Falerno ei sē obiēcit. Hīc clausus locōrum

angustiīs noctu sine ullo dētrīmento exercitūs sē expedīvit, Fabioque, callidissimo imperātōri, dedit verba. Namque obductā nocte sarmenta in cornibus iuvencōrum dēligāta incendit ējusque generis multitūdinem magnam dispālātam immīsit. Quo repentīno obiecto vīsu tantum terrōrem iniēcit exercitui Rōmānōrum, ut ēgredi extrā vallum nēmo sit ausus. Longum est omnia ēnumerāre proelia. Quārē hōc ūnum satis erit dictum: quamdiu in Ītaliā fuit, nēmo ei in aciē restitit, nēmo adversus eum post Cannensem pugnam in campo castra posuit.

XXXI

1. Analyse in detail the passage *Hic clausus . . . dedit verba.*
2. Account for the case of: *urbi, dies, ei, angustiis, visu, exercitui.*
3. Give four nouns used in the Ablative Singular only, including one from this piece.
4. Decline in Sing.: *ullus, nemo, unus.* Decline in Plur.: *dies, cornu, genus.*
5. Give principal parts of: *resistente, moratus, reverteretur, incendit, ausus, posuit.*
6. Point out all the verbs in this piece that are compounded with a preposition.
7. Give any other Latin words that you know that are formed from the same stems as: *dictator, ager, exercitus, imperator, multitudo, visus, terror.*

XXXII

Hinc invictus ut patriam dēfenderet revocātus bellum gessit adversus P. Scīpiōnem, fīlium ēius Scīpiōnis, quem ipse prīmo apud Rhodanum, iterum apud Padum, tertio apud Trebiam fugāverat. Cum hōc, exhaustīs iam patriae facultātibus, cupīvit impraesentiārum bellum compōnere, quo valentior posteā congrederētur. In colloquium convēnit; condiciōnes nōn convēnerunt. Post id factum paucīs diēbus apud Zamam cum eodem conflixit: pulsus bīduo et duābus noctibus Hadrūmētum pervēnit, quod abest circiter mīlia passuum trecenta. In hāc fugā Numidae, qui simul cum eo ex aciē excesserant, insidiāti sunt ei; quos nōn sōlum effūgit, sed etiam ipsos oppressit. Hadrūmēti reliquos ē fugā collēgit; novīs dīlectibus paucīs diēbus multos contraxit.

XXXII

1. Point out all the adverbial and adjectival clauses in this piece.
2. Account for the case of: *biduo*, *Hadrumetum*, *milia*, *ei*, *Hadrumeti*, *dilectibus*.
3. Account for the mood of: *defenderet*, *componere*, *congrederetur*. Show how the Infinitive is partly a verb and partly a noun.
4. What is the meaning of the following words, and what cases do they govern?—*obicio*, *apud*, *obviam eo*, *sine*, *extra*, *adversus*, *resisto*.
5. Give principal parts of: *defenderet*, *exhaustis*, *cupivit*, *componere*, *effugit*, *oppressit*, *collegit*, *contraxit*.
6. Translate *cum reliquis copiis*: give four other adjectives used like *reliquus*.
7. Give Latin for: that tree is 200 paces away; he did this that he might escape more easily; they wanted to encamp; he came to defend us.

XXXIII

Cum in apparando ācerrimē esset occupātus, Carthāginienses bellum cum Rōmānis composuērunt. Ille nihilominus exercitui posteā praefuit resque in Āfricā gessit; praetor etiam factus est, postquam rex fuerat, anno secundo et vīcēsimo. Ut enim Rōmae consules, sīc Carthāgine quotannīs annui bīni rēges creābantur. In eo magistrātu pari dīligentiā sē Hannibal praebuit, āc fuerat in bello. Namque effēcit, ex novīs vectīgālibus nōn sōlum ut esset pecūnia, quae Rōmānis ex foedere penderētur, sed etiam superesset, quae in aerārio reponerētur. Deinde anno post praetūram Rōmā lēgāti Carthāginem vēnērunt. Hos Hannibal ratus missos sui exposcendi causā nāvem ascendit clam atque in Syriam profūgit. Hāc rē palam factā Poeni nāves duas, quae eum comprehenderent, mīserunt, bona eius publicāvērunt, domum ā fundāmentīs disiēcērunt, ipsum exulem iūdicāvērunt.

XXXIII

1. Analyse the passage *Namque effecit . . . reponeretur* into clauses, stating the relation of the clauses to each other.
2. Parse: *apparando, acerrime, quotannis, ratus, exposcendi, bona.*
3. Give principal parts of: *praebuit, penderetur, superesset, reponeretur, ratus, exposcendi, ascendit, comprehenderent.*
4. What is the meaning of the Locative case in Latin? give an example of the Locative from each declension.
5. In what other ways could *sui exposcendi causa* be expressed in Latin?
6. Give Gen. Sing., and Acc. and Gen. Plur. of: *praetor, pari, vectigalibus, foedere, aerario, exulem.*
7. What kind of numeral adjective is *bini*? Which of the numeral adjectives are indeclinable?

XXXIV

Post breve tempus Hannibal Crētam ad Gortȳnios vēnit, ut ibi, quo sē conferret, consīderāret. Vīdit



Coins. (British Museum.)

autem vir omnium callidissimus magno sē fore perīculo propter avāritiam Crētensium. Magnam enim sēcum pecūniam portābat, dē quā sciebat exiisse fāmam. Itaque capit tāle consilium. Amphoras complūres complet plumbo, summas operit auro et argento. Has praesentibus principibus dēpōnit

in templo Diānae, simulans sē suas fortūnas illōrum fidēi crēdere. Hīs in errōrem inductīs statuas aëneas, quas sēcum portābat, omni suā pecūniā complet easque in prōpatulo domi abicit. Gortȳnii templum magnā cūrā custōdiunt, nōn tam ā cēterīs quam ab Hannibale, nē ille inscientibus hīs tolleret sēcumque dūceret.

XXXIV

1. Point out all the substantival clauses in this piece.
2. When should *se* be used? Give Latin for: he killed himself; he was killed himself.
3. Give examples from this piece of: Indirect Statement; Ablative of Manner; a Verb governing a Dative; Final Clause; Indirect Question.
4. Give principal parts of: *conferret, sciebat, exiisse, complet, operit, deponit, simulans, credere, custodiunt, tolleret.*
5. What English words are derived from: *tempus, avaritia, scio, compleo, summus, depono, custodio?*
6. Give four nouns used in the Singular only, including two from this piece.
7. Give Latin for: I will entrust you with this; he showed himself very cunning; they reached the top of the mountain; they pretended they were going to Crete.

XXXV

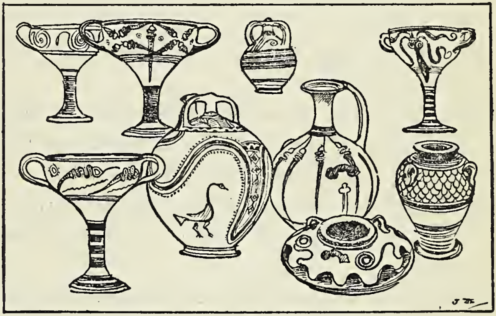
Sīc conservātīs suīs rēbus Hannibal, illūsis Crētensibus omnibus, ad Prūsiam in Pontum pervēnit. Apud quem eodem animo fuit ergā Italiam, neque aliud quicquam ēgit quam rēgem armāvit et exercuit adversus Rōmānos. Quem cum vidēret domesticīs opibus minus esse rōbustum, conciliābat cēteros rēges, adiungēbat bellicōsas nātiōnes. Dissidēbat ab eo Pergamēnus rex Eumenes, Rōmānīs amīcissimus, bellumque inter eos gerēbatur et mari et terrā; quo magis cupiēbat eum Hannibal opprimi. Sed utrobīque Eumenes plus valēbat propter Rōmānōrum societātem; quem sī remōvisset, faciliōra sibi cētera fore arbitrābātur. Ad hunc interficiendum tālem iniit ratiōnem.

XXXV

1. Analyse in detail the passage *Quem cum videret . . . nationes.*
2. Account for the case of: *rebus, opibus, Romanis, mari, sibi.*
3. Parse: *adversus, minus, quo, utrobique, fore, interficiendum.*
4. Give Latin for: he went to Hannibal; he went to Rome; he went to Italy; I shall give that to you; I shall teach that to my son.
5. Give principal parts of: *illusis, exercuit, adiungebat, opprimi, valebat, removisset, interficiendum, iniit.*
6. Distinguish between *quisquam, quisquis, quisque*; and give Acc. Sing. of each.
7. Give Latin for: a plan for freeing the slaves; he did nothing but wage war; he lived with me; they are stronger by land and sea.

XXXVI

Classe paucīs diēbus erant decrētūri. Superābātur nāvium multitūdine; dolo erat pugnandum, cum pār nōn esset armīs. Imperāvit suīs ut quam plūrimas venēnātas serpentes vīvas colligerent easque



Greek Vases. (British Museum.)

in vāsa fictilia conicerent. Hārum cum effēcisset magnam multitūdinem, diē ipso, quo factūrus erat nāvāle proelium, classiārios convocat hīsque praecipit, ut omnes in ūnam Eumenis rēgis nāvem concurrant, Rex autem in quā nāve veherētur, ut scīrent, dixit sē factūrum esse. Quem sī aut cēpissent aut interfēcissent, magno hīs pollicētur praemio fore.

Tali cohortātiōne mīlitum factā classis ab utrīsque in proelium dēdūcitur. Quārum aciē constitūtā. priusquam signum pugnae darētur, Hannibal, ut palam faceret suīs, quo loco Eumenes esset, tabellārium in scaphā cum cādūceo mittit.

XXXVI

1. Analyse the passage *Quarum acie . . . mittit* into clauses, stating the relation of the clauses to each other.
2. Account for the case of: *classe, dolo, armis, his, loco.*
3. Give six nouns used in the Plural only, including one from this piece.
4. Account for the mood of: *conicerent, concurrant, veheretur, scirent, cepissent, daretur, faceret.*
5. Give principal parts of: *decreturi, praecipit, concurrant, veheretur, pollicetur, deducitur*
6. Distinguish between *uterque* and *uter.* Decline *vas* in full.
7. Make up short sentences in Latin to illustrate the following: Indirect Command; Indirect Statement; Indirect Question.

XXXVII

Tabellārius ubi ad nāves adversāriōrum pervēnit epistolamque ostendens sē rēgem professus est quaerere, statim ad Eumenem dēductus est; omnes enim putābant aliquid dē pāce esse scriptum. Tabellārius, dūcis nāve dēclārātā suīs, eodem unde erat egressus sē recēpit. At Eumenes solūtā epistolā nihil in eā reperit, nisi quae ad irrīdendum eum pertinērent. Cūius etsī causam mīrābātur neque reperiēbatur, tamen proelium statim committere nōn dubitāvit. Hōrum in concursu Bīthȳnii Hannibalis praecepto ūniversi nāvem Eumenis adoriuntur. Quōrum vim rex cum sustinēre nōn posset, fugā salūtem petit; quam consecutus nōn esset, nisi intrā sua praesidia sē recēpisset, quae in proximo lītore erant collocāta.

XXXVII

1. Point out all the adverbial clauses in this piece and say on what words they depend.
2. Explain the construction of: *ubi . . . pervenit*; *putabant . . . scriptum*; *quae . . . pertinerent*; *cum sustinere mon posset.*
3. Give Latin for: he showed himself very brave; he showed him the letter; he was shown the letter.
4. Give principal parts of: *ostendens, professus, quaerere, scriptum, recepit, soluta, reperit, irridendum, adoriuntur.*
5. Parse: *aliquid, suis, eodem, praecepto, quam.*
6. Decline in full *aliquis* and *vis.* What is the difference of meaning between *vis* in the Singular and the Plural?
7. Make up sentences to illustrate three different usages of the conjunction *cum.*

XXXVIII

Reliquae Pergamēnae nāves cum adversārios premerent ācrius, repente in eas vāsa fictilia, dē quibus suprā mentiōnem fēcimus, conici coepta



A Roman Banquet. (From Pompeian wall paintings.)

sunt. Quae iacta initio rīsum pugnantibus concitāvērunt, neque poterat intellegi, quārē id fieret. Postquam autem nāves suas opplētas serpentibus conspexērunt, novā rē perterriti puppes vertērunt sēque ad sua castra nautica rettulērunt. Sīc Hannibal consilio arma Pergamēnōrum superāvit neque tum sōlum, sed saepe aliās pedestribus cōpiīs pari prūdentiā pepulit adversārios.

Quae dum in Asiā geruntur, accidit cāsu ut lēgāti Prūsiae Rōmae apud L. Quintium Flāminīnum consulārem cēnārent, atque ibi dē Hannibale mentiōne factā ex hīs ūnus dīceret eum in Prūsiae regno esse. Id postero diē Flāminīnus senātui dētulit.

XXXVIII

1. Analyse the passage: *Quae dum in Asia . . . regno esse* into clauses, stating the relation of the clauses to each other.
2. Account for the case of: *initio, pugnantibus, serpentibus, consilio, prudentia, Romae.*
3. What construction do the following words take?—*polliceor, dum, dubito, postquam, accidit.*
4. Give Nom. and Abl. Sing. and Gen. Plur. of: *vasa, serpentibus, puppes, pedestribus, pari, senatui.*
5. Give principal parts of: *intellegi, fieret, conspexerunt, verterunt, rettulerunt, cenarent.*
6. Show from this piece how the relative pronoun is often used in Latin to join together two sentences.
7. Give Latin for: the rest of the soldiers retreated; he could not tell me why he had done that; while they were dining the city was taken; they were sent to Hannibal the next day.

XXXIX

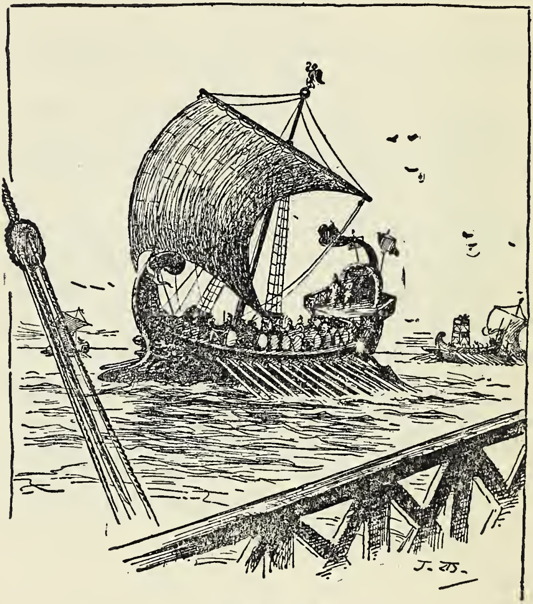
Patres conscripti, qui Hannibale vīvo numquam sē sine insidiīs futūros existimārent, lēgātos in Bīthȳniam mīsērunt, in hīs Flāminīnum, qui ab rēge peterent, ut inimīcissimum suum sibi dēderet. Hīs Prūsia negāre ausus nōn est; illud recūsāvit, nē id ā sē fieri postulārent, quod adversus iūs hospitii esset: ipsi, sī possent, comprehenderent; locum, ubi esset, facile inventūros. Hannibal enim ūno loco sē tenēbat, in castello, quod ei ā rēge datum erat mūneri, idque sīc aedificāverat, ut in omnibus partibus aedificii exitūs habēret, scīlicet verens nē ūsū venīret, quod accidit.

XXXIX

1. Point out and analyse the adverbial clauses in the passage: *Patres conscripti . . . dederet.*
2. Account for the case of: *Hannibale, insidiis, Flamininum, sibi, muneri.*
3. Put into Direct Speech the passage: *ne id a se fieri . . . inventuros.*
4. Give principal parts of: *dederet, recusavit, comprehenderent, inventuros, tenebat, verens, veniret.*
5. What English words are derived from: *insidiae, mitto, ius, invenio, aedificium, accido?*
6. Give six verbs that are followed by the Infinitive, including one from this piece. What are such Infinitives called?
7. Give Latin for: We shall never be conquered while Scipio is alive; I was afraid that would happen; they asked us where he was; they sent me to find him.

XL

Hūc cum lēgāti Rōmānōrum vēnissent āc multi-



Roman Ships.

tūdine domum ēius circumdedissent, puer ab iānuā prospiciens Hannibali dixit plūres praeter consuē-

tūdinem armātos appārēre. Qui imperāvit ei, ut omnes fores aedificii circumīret ac properē sibi nuntiāret, num eodem modo undique obsidērētur. Puer cum celeriter renuntiasset quid esset, omnesque exitūs occupātos ostendisset, sensit id nōn fortuito factum, sed sē peti neque sibi diūtius vītam esse retinendam. Quam nē aliēno arbitrio dīmitteret, memor pristinārum virtūtum venēnum, quod semper sēcum habēre consuerat, sūmpsit. Sīc vir fortissimus, multīs variīsque perfunctus labōribus, anno acquiēvit septuāgēsimo.

XL

1. Analyse the passage: *Quam ne alieno . . . sumpsit* into clauses, stating the relation of the clauses to each other.
2. Account for the case of: *multitudine, modo, sibi, arbitrio, virtutum, laboribus.*
3. Account for the mood of: *nuntiaret, obsideretur, peti.* Parse *retinendam.*
4. Give principal parts of: *circumdedissent, prospiciens, apparere, obsideretur, sensit, consuerat, sumpsit, acquievit.*
5. Give Latin for: 70, 70th, 70 each, 70 times. Give the other degrees of comparison of: *celeriter, diutius.*
6. Mention six of the commonest usages of the Ablative.
7. Briefly describe in Latin the chief events of Hannibal's life.

NOTES

I. **traduceret.** Final subjunctive, expressing the purpose of building the bridge.

afferrent. *Cum* = 'when' in Historic tenses is usually followed by the subjunctive.

gerere, premi. Acc. and Infinitive construction of Indirect Statement, e.g.—

Caesar mortuus est. (Direct.)

(*Dixit*) *Caesarem mortuum esse.* (Indirect.)

ne dimitterent. Subjunctive of Indirect Command after *hortatus est. Ne dimiseritis* (Direct) ; *hortatus est ne dimitterent* (Indirect).

liberandae Graeciae. Gerundive attraction. When the Gerund governs a direct object, the Gerundive may be used instead of the Gerund ; it attracts the object into its own case, but agrees with the object in gender and number. Thus *occasio liberandi Graeciam* (Gerund) becomes *occasio liberandae Graeciae* (Gerundive).

periisset ; incolerent. Indirect subjunctives. In direct speech M. said *si perierit . . . Graeci qui incolunt . . . liberi erunt. Transportaverat* is indicative because it is not part of M.'s reported speech, but a direct explanation added by Nepos.

fore . . . futuros . . . moriturum. Acc. and Infin. of Indirect Statement.

II. **secuti essent.** Subjunctive after *cum* ; see I., *afferrent.*

multis consciis. Ablative Absolute.

perventura. Supply *esse* : Acc. and Infin.

redisset. A contracted form of *rediisset.*

redigeret. Subjunctive of Indirect Command; see I., *ne dimitterent.*

navium. Gen. of Number or Definition.

abreptos . . . miserunt, 'they seized the citizens and sent them.' Instead of using two finite verbs simply joined by a conjunction, as in English, Latin often uses a passive participle and a finite verb.

oppido, i.e. Athens.

III. **hemerodromoe.** Phidippus (or Phidippides, as he is generally called) is said to have run this first Marathon race of 150 miles in 48 hours.

creant, 'they appointed'; Historic present instead of perfect, to make the story more graphic.

praeessent. Final subjunctive; *qui* is often used like *ut* to express purpose.

defenderent . . . irent. Subjunctives of Indirect Question after *contentio fuit. Defenderent*: supply *hostes.*

unus, 'alone.'

primo quoque tempore, 'as soon as possible.'

auxilio. Predicative Dative; lit. = 'was for a help.'

ea, i.e. Plataea.

IV. **subsidio.** Predicative Dative; see III., *auxilio.*

venirent. Subjunctive, because containing the idea of purpose; otherwise Temporal clauses (introduced by *priusquam, antequam*) usually have their verbs in the indicative.

centum. Supply *milia.*

virtute. Abl. of respect.

profligarint. A contracted form of *profligaverint.*

V. **commeatu.** Abl. of separation after *privavit.*

in eo esset ut, 'he was on the point of.'

VI. **adventaret.** Subjunctive after *timens.*

timebam ne audiret, 'I was afraid that he would hear.'

timebam ne non audiret, 'I was afraid that he would not hear.'

offensione. Abl. of Manner.

proditionis. Verbs of accusing, condemning, acquitting, etc., take an Acc. of the person and a Gen. of the thing.

quod . . . discessisset. Causal subjunctive. Causal clauses have their verb in the indicative when the actual reason is stated, in the subjunctive when only a suggested reason is stated. *Quod . . . discessisset* is the cause suggested by the Athenians.

oppido. See I., *liberandae.*

posset. Subjunctive, because this is the reason suggested by Stesagoras ; see above.

talentis. Abl. of Price. *Talentum* = £243 : 15s.

VII. **solvisset.** Conditional subjunctive.

nomine. Abl. of Respect.

patre. Abl. of Origin.

impetrasset. A contracted form of *impetravisset* ; it is subjunctive because indirect ; see I., *periisset.*

seque. Supply *dixit.*

polliceretur. Subjunctive because indirect, being part of Elpinice's reported speech.

VIII. **devictam.** See II., *abreptos.*

contumacius, '*rather* insubordinately' ; a fairly common meaning of the comparative.

IX. **floreret.** *Cum* = 'since' is always followed by a subjunctive.

facti. Impersonal verbs of 'feeling' such as *paenitet, pudet, taedet, miseret, piget,* take an Acc. of the person and a Gen. of the cause.

X. **illam . . . hanc,** 'the former . . . the latter.'

studii. Partitive Genitive depending on *plurimum.*

XI. **opus pecunia est.** *Opus est,* 'there is need of,' is followed by the Abl. of the thing needed and the Dat. of the person needing.

potueris. Subjunctive after *cum* = 'although.'

XII. **quendam.** *Quidam* = 'a certain' always follows its noun.

re publica. See I., *liberandae.*

ut Thebanum scilicet, 'for a Theban, that is to say.'

ut anteferrent. See I., *ne dimitterent.*

inquit must never stand first, but always be preceded by one or more words of the actual speech.

quod revocas, 'in restraining them.'

vobis. Dative of the Agent after the gerund *utendum*

expressing what ought to be done. Thus *gladio mihi utendum est* = 'I must use a sword.'

XIII. **fuisse.** Acc. and Infinitive after *testimonia.*

duceret. All clauses which are subordinate to an Indirect Statement (*eum fuisse patientem*) or Command or Question have their verbs in the subjunctive.

XIV. **facerent.** See I., *ne dimitterent.*

hanc . . . latam. Supply *legem.*

mensibus. Abl. of Measure; literally 'longer by four months.'

XV. **reditum est.** impersonal Passive = *redierunt.* Compare *itum est ab omnibus,* 'it is gone by everybody,' i.e. 'everybody went.'

diceret. A Final subjunctive with *quid,* 'anything to say.'

haberet. Causal subjunctive; see VI., *quod discessisset.*

crimini. See IV., *subsidio.*

quominus . . . subiret. Verbs of preventing, hindering and refusing are followed by *quominus* with the subjunctive; the construction is really a kind of Final clause.

ante se. *Eum* would be more regular: translate 'before he was general.'

neque quisquam. *quisquam* is only used in negative or comparative sentences.

XVI. **prius quam . . . viderunt.** After *priusquam* and *postquam* the Perfect is generally used in Latin, where English uses the Pluperfect.

XVII. **Athenas devictas,** 'the defeat of Athens.' The perfect participle is often thus used in Latin where in English we use a noun: compare *Caesar interfectus,* 'the murder of Caesar.'

sibi rem esse, 'they would have to deal with the Thebans.'

XVIII. **qui** refers to *adolescentuli.*

offerrent. Consecutive subjunctive with *qui* = 'of such a kind that.'

quo . . . facerent. When a Final clause contains a comparative (*minore*), *quo* is regularly used instead of *ut.*

XIX. eorum refers to *duodecim adolescentuli.*
accubanti. Supply *Archiae.*

XX. comprehensus. See II., *abreptos.*
subsidio. See IV., *subsidio.*

XXI. principes. Here used as an adjective with *reges* = 'the first kings.'
esset. Indirect subjunctive.

XXII. priusquam scirent. See IV., *venirent.*
nihil aliud quam. Supply *fecit*, 'did nothing but.'

XXIII. barbarus, i.e. Tissaphernes.
facturus esset. Indirect Question; see III., *defenderent.*
defendendam. See XII., *vobis utendum.*

XXIV. indixisse. Indirect Statement after *nuntius.*
dubitaret. Indirect Command.
Hellespontum. A second accusative after *traiecit.*
quos omnes, 'all *of* whom'; notice that Latin does not use the Partitive Genitive here, because there is no real partition or division.
vellet. Indirect Question.

XXV. concidissent. Causal, giving the reason assigned by Agesilaus.
supplicium . . . potuisse, 'the Persians could have been punished.' Indirect Statement after *dixit* understood. Notice that, whereas as in English in such sentences as 'I ought to have come' the Perfect is expressed in the Infinitive, in the Latin (with *possum, debeo, oportet*) it is expressed in the Finite verb, e.g.—

potui *debui* *oportuit me*	} *venire* =	I could I ought to	} have come.

negavit. Latin avoids using *dico non.* Thus, 'he said Marcus was not dead' is (not *dixit non* but) *negavit Marcum mortuum esse.*
eum . . . qui . . . cogeret. Notice this use of *is qui* with subjunctive = 'the sort of man to.' Sometimes *is* is omitted.

XXVI. futuram non fuisse, 'could not have stood.'
ut si . . . fecissent. A comparative clause; when an

actual fact is stated, the verb is in the indicative; when, as here, it is only a supposed case, the verb is in the subjunctive.

animadvertisse. Dependent on *dixit*, which is to be understood from *laudavit*.

eoque libentius, i.e. *se non commoverunt.*

XXVII. **statura.** Abl. of Description.

qui . . . noverant. Supply *ei*; the antecedent of the relative is often thus omitted.

intrarat. A contracted form of *intraverat.*

Menelai. Supply *portus.*

quo facilius. See XVIII., *quo . . . facerent.*

XXVIII. **annos.** Age is expressed in Latin by the participle *natus* with the Accusative of Time during which.

optimo maximo, 'Almighty Jupiter'; short for *optimo et maximo.*

conficitur, 'while it was being performed'; *dum* = 'while' usually takes a present indicative, even of past time.

vellemne. Subjunctive of Indirect Question; see III., *defenderent.*

dederis. Future perfect, where in English we use future.

XXIX. **venit.** See XVI., *priusquam viderunt.*

XXX. **decernit.** Historic Present, used instead of the perfect to make the story more vivid.

Centenium. Object of *occidit.*

XXXI. **deligata.** See II., *abreptos.*

satis erit dictum, 'it will be enough to say.'

XXXII. **quo valentior.** See XVIII., *quo . . . facerent.*

noctibus. Abl. of Time within which.

milia. Acc. of extent of space.

XXXIII. **fuerat.** See XVI., *priusquam viderunt*; but with *postquam* the pluperfect may be used if the exact interval of time is mentioned as here. Thus, 'after I came,' *postquam veni*; 'three years after I had come,' *tertio post anno quam veneram.*

sui exposcendi. See I., *liberandae Graeciae.*

comprehenderent. See III., *praeessent.*

XXXIV. **omnium.** Partitive genitive.

capit. See XXX., *decernit.*

his, i.e. the Cretan *principes.*

XXXV. **neque aliud quicquam egit quam,** 'he did nothing but.'

removisset. See I., *periisset.*

ad hunc interficiendum, 'for killing him.'

XXXVI. **erat pugnandum.** See XII., *vobis utendum.*

quam plurimas. *Quam* with the superlative has the meaning 'as possible'; thus *quam celerrime* = 'as quickly as possible.'

veheretur. Subjunctive of Indirect Question.

cepissent. See I., *periisset.*

daretur. See IV., *venirent.*

XXXVII. **pertinerent.** See XXV., *eum qui cogeret.*

consecutus esset . . . recepisset. Conditional subjunctives; see VII., *solvisset.*

XXXVIII. **geruntur.** See XXVIII., *conficitur.*

diceret. Subjunctive after *accidit ut.*

XXXIX. **existimarent.** *Qui* with the subjunctive may introduce a Causal clause as here. Thus *miseret me tui qui hoc feceris* = 'I pity you for having done this.'

ne postularent. Indirect Command; see I., *ne dimitterent.*

esset. Subjunctive because in Indirect speech.

veniret. See VI., *adventaret.*

XL. **quam.** Supply *vitam.*

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

Aegyptus, -i, *f.*, Egypt.

Aemilius, -ii, *m.*, Lucius Aemilius Paullus, a Roman consul.

Aeolis, -idis, *f.*, Aeolia, a country in Asia Minor.

Āfrica, -ae, *f.*, Africa.

Agēsilāus, -i, *m.*, a famous Spartan king.

Āgis, -idis, *m.*, a king of Sparta.

Alexander, -dri, *m.*, a tyrant of Pherae.

Alpes, -ium, *f.plur.*, the Alps.

Alpici, -ōrum, *m.plur.*, the inhabitants of the Alpine regions.

Amphipolis, -is, *f.*, a famous town in Macedonia.

Apennīnus, -i, *m.*, the Apennines.

Āpūlia, -ae, *f.*, a province in Lower Italy.

Archias, -ae, *m.*, a magistrate at Thebes.

Archīnus, -i, *m.*, a friend of Archias.

Artaphernes, -is, *m.*, a Persian satrap (i.e. governor of a province).

Artaxerxes, -is, *m.*, a Persian king.

Asia, -ae. *f.*, Asia.

Athēnae, -ārum, *f.plur.*, Athens.

Athēniensis, -e (*adj.*), Athenian.

Attica, -ae, *f.*, a province of Greece, with Athens as capital.

Bīthȳnia, -ae, *f.*, a province in Asia Minor.

Bīthȳnius, -a, -um (*adj.*), Bithynian.

Boeōtius, -a, -um (*adj.*), of Boeotia, a province of Greece.

Cadmēa, -ae, *f.*, the citadel of Thebes.

Callias, -ae, *m.*, a rich Athenian.

Cannensis, -e (*adj.*), of Cannae, a village in Apulia, where Hannibal won a great victory over the Romans.

Capua, -ae, *f.*, the chief city of Campania, a province of Italy.

Cāria, -ae, *f.*, a province in Asia Minor.

Carthāginiensis, -e (*adj.*), Carthaginian.

Carthāgo, -inis, *f.*, an important city in northern Africa.

Centēnius, -ii, *m.*, Gaius Centenius, a Roman praetor.
Charōn, -ontis, *m.*, a Theban.
Cīmōn, -ōnis, *m.*, a distinguished Athenian general.
Citium, -ii, *n.*, a seaport town in Cyprus.
Corinthius, -a, -um (*adj.*), Corinthian.
Corinthus, -i, *f.*, a famous town in Greece.
Corōnēa, -ae, *f.*, a town in Boeotia.
Crēta, -ae, *f.*, Crete.
Crētensis, -e (*adj.*), Cretan.
Cyprius, -a, -um (*adj.*), Cyprian.
Cyprus, -i, *f.*, Cyprus.
Cȳzicēnus, -a, -um (*adj.*), of Cyzicum, a town of Mysia in Asia Minor.

Dārīus, -ii, *m.*, a Persian king.
Dātis, -idis, *m.*, a general of Darius.
Diāna, -ae, *f.*, a goddess.
Diomedōn, -ontis, *m.*, a man of Cyzicum.
Dolopes, -um, *m.plur.*, the Dolopians, a people in Thessaly.

Elpinīce, -ēs, *f.*, sister of Cimon the Athenian.
Epamīnondas, -ae, *m.*, a famous Theban general.
Ephesus, -i, *f.*, a city of Ionia in Asia Minor.
Eretria, -ae, *f.*, the principal city of Euboea.
Etrūria, -ae, *f.*, a province of Italy.
Euboea, -ae, *f.*, an island in the Aegean Sea.
Eumenes, -is, *m.*, King of Pergamus.
Eurōpa, -ae, *f.*, Europe.
Eurysthenes, -is, *m.*, King of Sparta.

Fabius, -ii, *m.*, Quintus Fabius Maximus, a famous Roman general and dictator.
Falernus, -a, -um (*adj.*), of the Falernian territory in Campania in Italy.
Flāminīnus, -i, *m.*, Lucius Quintius Flamininus, a Roman consul.
Flāminius, -ii, *m.*, Gaius Flaminius, a Roman consul.

Gallia, -ae, *f.*, Gaul.
Gortȳnius, -a, -um (*adj.*), of Gortyna, an important city of Crete.
Graecia, -ae, *f.*, Greece.
Graecus, -a, -um (*adj.*), Greek.

Hadrūmētum, -i, *n.*, a city of Africa.
Hamilcar, -aris, *m.*, a Carthaginian general, father of Hannibal.
Hannibal, -alis, *m.*, a famous Carthaginian general.
Hasdrubal, -alis, *m.*, brother of Hannibal.
Hellespontus, -i, *m.*, the Hellespont (the modern Dardanelles).
Hercules, -is, *m.*, Hercules.
Hispānia, -ae, *f.*, Spain.
Hister, -tri, *m.*, the lower part of the Danube.
Histiaeus, -i, *m.*, a tyrant of Miletus.

Iōnia, -ae, *f.*, a country of Asia Minor.

Sardes, -ium, *f. pl.*, Sardis, the capital of Lydia, a country in Asia Minor.

Scīpio, -ōnis, *m.*, (1) Publius Cornelius Scipio, a famous Roman general ; (2) his son.

Scȳrus, -i, *f.*, an island in the Aegean Sea.

Scythae, -ārum, *m.pl.*, the Scythians, a people of the north of Europe and Asia, beyond the Black Sea.

Servīlius, -ii, *m.*, Servilius Geminus, a Roman consul.

Sparta, -ae, *f.*, a famous city in the south of Greece.

Stesagoras, -ae, *m.*, brother of Miltiades.

Strȳmon, -onis, *m.*, a river in Macedonia.

Syria, -ae, *f.*, a country in Asia.

Tachus, -i, *m.*, a king of Egypt.

Terentius, -ii, *m.*, Gaius Terentius Varro, a Roman consul.

Thasius, -a, -um (*adj.*), of Thasus, an island in the Aegean Sea.

Thēbae, -ārum, *f.pl.*, Thebes, the capital of Boeotia.

Thēbānus, -a, -um (*adj.*), Theban.

Thessalia, -ae, *f.*, Thessaly, a country of Greece.

Thrāces, -um, *m.pl.*, the Thracians, a people in the north of Greece.

Tissaphernes, -is, *m.*, a Persian satrap (i.e. governor of a province).

Trasimēnus Lacus, -ūs, *m.*, a lake in Etruria, a province of Italy.

Trebia, -ae, *f.*, a village in Umbria, a province of Italy.

Zama, -ae, *f.*, a town of Numidia in Africa.

VOCABULARY

ā *or* **ab** (*prep. with abl.*), by, from.
abicio, -ere, -iēci, -iectum, 3 *v.a.*, cast away.
abripio, -ere, -ui, -reptum, 3 *v.a.*, take away.
abrogo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, take away.
abscēdo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, 3 *v.n.*, retire, depart.
absolvo, -ere, -vi, -solūtum, 3 *v.a.*, acquit.
abstinentia, -ae, *f.*, self-restraint.
absum, -esse, afui, *v.n.*, be distant.
āc (*conj.*), and; as.
accēdo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, 3 *v.n.*, go to, come to.
accido, -ere, -di, 3 *v.n.*, happen.
accipio, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 *v.a.*, receive, accept.
accubo, -āre, 1 *v.n.*, recline at table.
accūso, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, accuse.
aciēs, -ēi, *f.*, battle-array.
acquiesco, -ere, -quiēvi, -quiētum, 3 *v.n.*, die.
ācriter (*adv.*), eagerly.
ad (*prep. with acc.*), to.
addūco, -ere, -duxi, -ductum, 3 *v.a.*, bring to.
adeo (*adv.*), so, so much.
adhibeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2 *v.a.*, employ; *memoriam adhibere*, to retain the memory of.
adhūc (*adv.*), as yet.
adiungo, -ere, -iunxi, -iunctum, 3 *v.a.*, add; make one a friend.
adiuvo, -are, -iūvi, -iūtum, 1 *v.a.*, help, support.
administro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, manage, govern.
admīrābilis, -e (*adj.*), worthy of admiration.
admīror, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 *v. dep.*, admire.
admodum (*adv.*), very.
adolescentia, -ae, *f.*, youth.
adolescentulus, -i, *m.*, young man.
adorior, -īri, -ortus sum, 4 *v. dep.*, attack.
advento, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.n.*, arrive.
adventus, -ūs, *m.*, arrival.
adversārius, -ii, *m.*, rival, enemy.
adversus (*prep. with acc.*), against.
aedificium, -ii, *n.*, building.

aedifico, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, build.
aeger, -gra, -grum (*adj.*), ill.
aēneus, -a, -um (*adj.*), of bronze.
aequē (*adv.*), equally, as.
aequus, -a, -um (*adj.*), favourable.
aerārium, -ii, *n.*, treasury.
aestimo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, reckon, assess.
aetās, ātis, *f.*, age.
affero, -ferre, attuli, allātum, 3 *v.a.*, bring to ; announce ; cause.
afficio, -ere, -fēci, -fectum, 3 *v.a.*, affect.
ager, agri, *m.*, field ; territory ; (*in plur.*), lands, country.
agrestris, -e (*adj.*), country.
ago, -ere, ēgi, actum, 3 *v.a. and n.*, do ; treat.
aliās (*adv.*), at other times.
aliēnus, -a, -um (*adj.*), of another.
aliquantum (*adv.*), a little.
aliquis, aliquid (*indef. pron.*), some one, something.
aliquot (*indecl. adj.*), some.
alius, -a, -ud (*adj.*), other.
alter, -era, -erum (*adj.*), the one, the other (of two) ; (*as numeral adj.*), the second.
altitūdo, -inis, *f.*, height.
amīcitia, -ae, *f.*, friendship.
amīcus, -a, -um (*adj.*), friendly.
amīcus, -i, *m.*, friend.
amor, -ōris, *m.*, love.
amphora, -ae, *f.*, jar.
amplius (*adv.*), more.
an (*conj.*), or.
angustiae, -ārum, *f.plur.*, narrowness.
anima, -ae, *f.*, life.
animadverto, -ere, -ti, -sum, 3 *v.a.*, observe.
animus, -i, *m.*, mind ; intention.
annus, -i, *m.*, year.
annuus, -a, -um (*adj.*), for a year.
ante (*prep. with acc.*), before.
anteā (*adv.*), before.
antecēdo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, 3 *v.n.*, excel, surpass.
antefero, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum, 3 *v.a.*, prefer.
apertus, -a, -um (*adj.*), open, clear.
appāreo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2 *v.n.*, be manifest, appear.
apparo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, prepare for.
appello, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, call.
appello, -ere, -puli, -pulsum, 3 *v.a.*, bring to.
apud (*prep. with acc.*), at, near ; with ; among.
āra, -ae, *f.*, altar.
arbitrium, -ii, *n.*, will, bidding.
arbitror, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 *v. dep.*, think.
arbor, -oris, *f.*, tree.
argentum, -i, *n.*, silver.
arma, -ōrum, *n.plur.*, arms.
armātus, -a, -um (*adj.*), armed.
armo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, rouse, stir up.
arx, arcis, *f.*, citadel.
ascendo, -ere, -di, -sum, 3 *v.n.*, embark in.
aspernor, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 *v. dep.*, reject.
aspicio, -ere, -spexi, -spectum, 3 *v.a.*, look upon.
at (*conj.*), but.
athlēta, -ae, *c.*, athlete.
atque (*conj.*), and.
auctor, -ōris, *c.*, adviser, instigator.

auctōritās, -ātis, *f.*, authority, influence, advice.
audacter (*adv.*), boldly.
audeo, -ēre, ausus sum, 2 *v. semi-dep.*, dare.
audio, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, 4 *v.a.*, hear.
augeo, -ēre, auxi, auctum, 2 *v.a.*, increase.
auris, -is, *f.*, ear.
aurum, -i, *n.*, gold.
aut (*conj.*), or.
autem (*conj.*), but, however, now, moreover.
auxilium, -ii, *n.*, help.
avāritia, -ae, *f.*, greed.

barbarus, -i, *m.*, foreigner, barbarian.
bellicōsus, -a, -um (*adj.*), warlike.
bellum, -i, *n.*, war.
bene (*adv.*), well.
bīduum, -i, *n.*, two days.
bīni, -ae, -a, *plur.* (*adj.*), two each, two at a time.
bona, -ōrum, *n.plur.*, good qualities; possessions.
bonus, -a, -um (*adj.*), good.
brevis, -e (*adj.*), short.

cado, -ere, cecidi, cāsum, 3 *v.n.*, fall.
cādūceus, -i, *m.*, herald's staff.
caedēs, -is, *f.*, slaughter.
caelum, -i, *n.*, sky.
callidus, -a, -um (*adj.*), skilful, experienced.
campus, -i, *m.*, plain, field.
canis, -is, *c.*, dog.
capio, -ere, cēpi, captum, 3 *v.a.*, take, capture.
caput, -itis, *n.*, head; capital punishment.
careo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2 *v.n.* (*with abl.*), be deprived of.
cāritās, -ātis, *f.*, love.
castellum, -i, *n.*, fortress.
castra, -ōrum, *n.plur.*, camp.
cāsus, -ūs, *m.*, fall; chance.
causa, -ae, *f.*, cause; *causā* (*abl.*), for the sake of.
cēdo, -ere, cessi, cessum, 3 *v.n.*, yield.
celeritās, -ātis, *f.*, speed.
celeriter (*adv.*), quickly.
cēno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.n.*, dine.
centum (*indecl.adj.*), a hundred.
cēra, -ae, *f.*, wax.
cēteri, -ae, -a, *plur.* (*adj.*), the other.
circā (*prep. with acc.*), round.
circiter (*adv.*), about.
circumdo, -are, -dedi, -datum, 1 *v.a.*, surround.
circumeo, -īre, -īvi, circuitum, *v.a.*, go round.
circumfundo, -ere, -fūdi, -fūsum, 3 *v.a.*, embalm.
circumvenio, -īre, -vēni, -ventum, 4 *v.a.*, surround, beset.
cīvis, -is, *c.*, citizen.
cīvitās, -ātis, *f.*, state.
clam (*adv.*), secretly.
classiārius, -ii, *m.*, (*in plur.*) naval forces, marines.
classis, -is, *f.*, fleet.
claudo, -ere, -si, -sum, 3 *v.a.*, shut in, encompass.
claudus, -a, -um (*adj.*), lame.
coeo, -īre, -īvi, -itum, *v.n.*, meet, come together.
coepi, coepisse, *v. defective*, begin.
cōgito, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, plan, think.
cognosco, -ere, -nōvi, -nitum, 3 *v.a.*, learn, ascertain, recognize.

cōgo, -ere, coēgi, coactum, 3 *v.a.*, compel.
cohortātio, -ōnis, *f.*, encouragement.
collēga, -ae, *m.*, colleague.
colligo, -ere, -lēgi, -lectum, 3 *v.a.*, collect.
colloco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, station.
colloquium, -ii, *n.*, conference.
colōnia, -ae, *f.*, colony.
comes, -itis, *c.*, companion.
commeātus, -ūs, *m.*, provisions, supplies.
commiseror, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 *v.dep.*, bewail.
committo, -ere, -mīsi, -missum, 3 *v.a.*, join (battle).
commoveo, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, 2 *v.a.*, move.
commūniter (*adv.*), together, in common.
comparo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, prepare, collect.
compello, -ere, -puli, -pulsum, 3 *v.a.*, drive.
compleo, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, 2 *v.a.*, fill, complete.
complūres, -ia, *plur.* (*adj.*), several.
compōno, -ere, -posui, -positum, 3 *v.a.*, settle.
comprehendo, -ere, -di, -sum, 3 *v.a.*, seize.
comprobo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, sanction, ratify.
concĭdo, -ere, -di, 3 *v.n.*, fall.
concīdo, -ere, -cīdi, -cīsum, 3 *v.a.*, cut through.
concilio, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, procure, procure the favour of.
concito, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, urge, cause.
concurro, -ere, -curri, -cursum, 3 *v.n.*, run together; make an attack.
concursus, -ūs, *m.*, charge.
condicio, -ōnis, *f.*, agreement.
confero, -ferre, -tuli, collātum, 3 *v.a.*, bring; apply; betake; centre.
confestim (*adv.*), immediately.
conficio, -ere, -fēci, -fectum, 3 *v.a.*, finish, accomplish.
confiteor, -ēri, -fessus sum, 2 *v.dep.*, admit.
conflīgo, -ere, -xi, -ctum, 3 *v.n.*, fight.
confodio, -ere, -fōdi, -fossum, 3 *v.a.*, pierce.
congredior, -i, -gressus sum, 3 *v.dep.*, fight.
conicio, -ere, -iēci, -iectum, 3 *v.a.*, throw.
coniectus, -ūs, *m.*, hurling.
coniugium, -ii, *n.*, marriage.
cōnor, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 *v.dep.*, try.
conscius, -a, -um (*adj.*), knowing.
conscriptus, -a, -um (*adj.*): *patres conscripti* = the Senate (lit. 'chosen fathers').
consequor, -i, -secūtus sum, 3 *v.dep.*, follow; obtain.
consero, -ere, -ui, -tum, 3 *v.a.*, join; *manum conserere* = to join battle.
conservo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, preserve.
consīdero, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, consider.
consilium, -ii, *n.*, plan, counsel.
conspicio, -ere, -spexi, -spectum, 3 *v.a.*, see, perceive.
constituo, -ere, -ui, -ūtum, 3 *v.a.*, draw up; construct, found.
consuesco, -ere, -suēvi, -suētum, 3 *v.n.* (*pluperf.* con-

sueram, consuessem), be accustomed.
consuētūdo, -inis, *f.* : *praeter consuetudinem* = than usual.
consul, -ulis, *m.*, consul.
consulāris, -is, *m.*, ex-consul.
consūmo, -ere, -sumpsi, -sumptum, 3 *v.a.*, spend.
contemno, -ere, -tempsi, -temptum, 3 *v.a.*, despise.
contendo, -ere, -di, -tum, 3 *v.n.*, hasten ; quarrel.
contentio, -ōnis, *f.*, dispute, quarrel.
contentus, -a, -um (*adj. with abl.*), content with.
continens, -entis, *f.*, mainland.
contrā (*prep. with acc.*), against; *contra ea* = on the other hand.
contraho, -ere, -traxi, -tractum, 3 *v.a.*, collect.
contrārius, -a, -um (*adj.*), opposite.
contumāciter (*adv.*), insolently.
contumēlia, -ae, *f.*, insult.
convenio, -īre, -vēni, -ventum, 4 *v.a. and n.*, visit ; come together ; suit : *convenit mihi cum rege* = there is an agreement between me and the king.
converto, -ere, -ti, -sum, 3 *v.a.*, turn to.
convīvium, -ii, *n.*, feast.
convoco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, call together.
co-orior, -īri, -ortus sum, 4 *v.dep.*, arise.
cōpia, -ae, *f.*, (*in plur.*) forces.
cōram (*prep. with abl.*), in the presence of.
cornū, -ūs, *n.*, horn.
corpus, -oris, *n.*, body.
corrumpo, -ere, -rūpi, -ruptum, 3 *v.a.*, bribe.
crastinum, -i, *n.*, to-morrow.
crēber, -bra, -brum (*adj.*), frequent.
crēdo, -ere, -didi, -ditum, 3 *v.a.*, believe ; entrust.
creo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, appoint, elect.
crīmen, -inis, *n.*, accusation.
cum (*prep. with abl.*), with.
cum (*conj.*), when ; since ; although.
cunctus, -a, -um (*adj.*), all.
cupiditās, -ātis, *f.*, eagerness, desire.
cupidus, -a, -um (*adj. with gen.*), desirous of.
cupio, -ere, -īvi, -ītum, 3 *v.a.*, wish, desire.
cūra, -ae, *f.*, care.
curro, -ere, cucurri, cursum, 3 *v.n.*, run.
cursor, -ōris, *m.*, runner.
custōdia, -ae, *f.*, confinement.
custōdio, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, 4 *v.a.*, guard.
custos, -ōdis, *c.*, guardian.

dē (*prep. with abl.*), from, about.
dēbeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2 *v.a.*, owe, ought.
dēbilito, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, weaken, cripple.
dēcēdo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, 3 *v.n.*, go away ; die.
decem (*indeclinable adj.*), ten.
decemplex, -plicis (*adj.*), tenfold.
dēcerno, -ere, -crēvi, -crētum, 3 *v.n.*, determine, fight.
dēclāro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, make manifest.
dēditio, -ōnis, *f.*, surrender.

dēdo, -ere, dēdidi, dēditum, 3 *v.a.*, give up, devote.
dēdūco, -ere, -duxi, -ductum, 3 *v.a.*, lead, bring.
dēfendo, -ere, -di, -sum, 3 *v.a.*, keep off, defend.
dēfensio, -ōnis, *f.*, defence.
dēfero, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum, 3 *v.a.*, transfer; give; announce.
dēformitās, -ātis, *f.*, deformity.
dein (*adv.*), then.
deinde (*adv.*), then.
dēlectus, -a, -um (*adj.*), chosen.
dēligo, -ere, -lēgi, -lectum, 3 *v.a.*, choose out, select.
dēligo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, bind.
dēmigro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.n.*, depart to.
dēpōno, -ere, -posui, -positum, 3 *v.a.*, place, lay aside.
dēpopulor, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 *v.dep.*, ravage, lay waste.
dēsīderium, -ii, *n.*, wish, regret.
dēsīdero, -āre, -avi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, desire.
despicio, -ere, -spexi, -spectum, 3 *v.a.*, despise.
dēterreo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2 *v.a.*, prevent.
dētrīmentum, -i, *n.*, loss.
dēverto, -ere, -ti, -sum, 3 *v.n.*, turn in, lodge.
dēvinco, -ere, -vīci, -victum, 3 *v.a.*, overcome.
dexter, -tra, -trum (*adj.*), right.
dīco, -ere, dixi, dictum, 3 *v.a.*, speak, tell.
dictātor, -ōris, *m.*, dictator.
diēs, -ēi, *c.*, day.
differo, -ferre, distuli, dilātum, 3 *v.a.*, put off, postpone.
dīgredior, -i, -gressus sum, 3 *v.dep.*, depart, separate.
dīlectus, -ūs, *m.*, levy.
dīligens, -entis (*adj.*), careful.
dīligentia, -ae, *f.*, carefulness.
dīligo, -ere, -lexi, -lectum, 3 *v.a.*, love.
dīmico, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.n.*, fight.
dīmitto, -ere, -mīsi, -missum, 3 *v.a.*, send away, let go.
discēdo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, 3 *v.n.*, depart.
discrīmen, -inis, *n.*, danger, crisis.
disertus, -a, -um (*adj.*), skilful in speaking.
disicio, -ere, -iēci, -iectum, 3 *v.a.*, destroy.
dispālor, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 *v.dep.*, wander about.
dissideo, -ēre, -sēdi, -sessum, 2 *v.n.*, be at variance.
diūtinus, -a, -um (*adj.*), long, lasting.
diūtius (*comp.adv.*), for a longer time.
dīvido, -ere, -si, -sum, 3 *v.a.*, divide.
dīvīnus, -a, -um (*adj.*), sacred.
dīvitiae, -ārum, *f.plur.*, riches.
do, dare, dedi, datum, 1 *v.a.*, give, entrust.
doceo, -ēre, -ui, doctum, 2 *v.a.* teach.
dolus, -i, *m.*, deceit, guile, craft.
domesticus, -a, -um (*adj.*), internal, private.
domicilium, -ii, *n.*, dwelling.
dominātio, -ōnis, *f.*, rule.
domus, -ūs, *f.*, home.
dubito, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.* and *n.*, doubt, hesitate.
ducenti, -ae, -a, *plur.* (*adj.*), two hundred.
dūco, -ere, duxi, ductum, 3 *v.a.*, lead; take; marry (a wife); consider.

dum (*conj.*), while.
duo, duae, duo, *plur.* (*adj.*), two.
duodecim (*indecl.adj.*), twelve.
dūrus, -a, -um (*adj.*), hard.
dux, ducis, *c.*, general, leader.

ē *or* **ex** (*prep. with abl.*), out of, from.
ēditus, -a, -um (*adj.*), high.
ēdūco, -ere, -duxi, -ductum, 3 *v.a.*, lead out.
effero, -ferre, extuli, ēlātum, 3 *v.a.*, exalt; **elatus** (*participle*) = proud.
efficio, -ere, -fēci, -fectum, 3 *v.a.*, bring to pass, effect, obtain.
effugio, -ere, -fūgi, 3 *v.a.*, escape.
ēgredior, -i, -gressus sum, 3 *v.dep.*, go out, go away.
ēicio, -ere, -iēci, -iectum, 3 *v.a.*, turn out.
elephantus, -i, *m.*, elephant.
ēloquentia, -ae, *f.*, eloquence.
ēm nus (*adv.*), from a distance.
ēmitto, -ere, -mīsi, -missum, 3 *v.a.*, send out, discharge.
enim (*conj.*), for.
ēnumero, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, recount.
eo (*adv.*), there; on that account; to such a pitch.
eo, īre, īvi, itum, *v.n.*, go.
eōdem (*adv.*), to the same place.
ephēbus, -i, *m.*, youth.
ephorus, -i, *m.*, ephor (a Spartan magistrate).
epistola, -ae, *f.*, letter.
epulae, -ārum, *f.plur.*, banquet.
epulor, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 *v.dep.*, feast.
eques, -itis, *m.*, horse-soldier.
equitātus, -ūs, *m.*, cavalry.
equus, -i, *m.*, horse.
ergā (*prep. with acc.*), against.
ergo (*adv.*), therefore.
error, -ōris, *m.*, mistake.
ērudītus, -a, -um (*adj.*), learned, accomplished.
et (*conj.*), and; *et . . . et* = both . . . and.
etiam (*conj.*), also.
etiamnum (*conj.*), even at this time.
etsi (*conj.*), although.
exanimo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.* (*in passive*), die.
excēdo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, 3 *v.n.*, depart.
exeo, -īre, -īvi, -itum, *v.n.*, go out.
exerceo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2 *v.a.*, exercise, train.
exercitātus, -a, -um (*adj.*), trained, practised.
exercitus, -ūs, *m.*, army.
exhaurio, -īre, -hausi, -haustum, 4 *v.a.*, exhaust.
exiguus, -a, -um (*adj.*), small.
exilium, -ii, *n.*, exile, banishment.
existimo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, think.
exitus, -ūs, *m.*, outlet.
exordior, -īri, -orsus sum, 4 *v.dep.*, begin.
expedio, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, 4 *v.a.*, extricate.
expello, -ere, -puli, -pulsum, 3 *v.a.*, drive out, banish.
expers, -ertis (*adj. with gen.*), ignorant of.
exposco, -ere, -poposci, 3 *v.a.*, demand to be delivered up.
expugno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, take, subdue.
exsto, -āre, -stiti, -stitum, 1 *v.n.*, be, exist.
extrā (*prep. with acc.*), outside.

extraho, -ere, -traxi, -tractum, 3 *v.a.*, draw out, lead out.
extrēmus, -a, -um (*superl. adj.*), last.
exul, -ulis, *c.*, exile.

faciēs, -ēi, *f.*, figure.
facile (*adv.*), easily.
facilis, -e (*adj.*), easy.
facio, -ere, fēci, factum, 3 *v.a.*, make, do.
factio, -ōnis, *f.*, party.
factum, -i, *n.*, deed.
facultās, -ātis, *f.*, (*in plur.*) resources.
fallo, -ere, fefelli, falsum, 3 *v.a.*, deceive.
fāma, -ae, *f.*, report, rumour.
familia, -ae, *f.*, family.
ferē (*adv.*), almost.
fero, ferre, tuli, lātum, 3 *v.a.*, bear ; propose (a law).
ferrum, -i, *n.*, weapon ; head (of spear).
fictilis, -e (*adj.*), made of clay.
fidēs, -ēi, *f.*, promise, good faith.
fīlius, -ii, *m.*, son.
fīo, fieri, factus sum, *v.semi-dep.*, be made, become.
firmitās, -ātis, *f.*, strength.
flagro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.n.*, be inflamed with.
flamma, -ae, *f.*, blaze, light.
flōreo, -ēre, -ui, 2 *v.n.*, flourish, be eminent.
flūmen, -inis, *n.*, river.
foedus, -eris, *n.*, treaty ; *ex foedere* = according to agreement.
foris, -is, *f.*, door.
fortis, -e (*adj.*), brave.
fortissimē (*superl.adv.*), very bravely.
fortuito (*adv.*), by chance.
fortūna, -ae, *f.*, fortune ; (*in plur.*) possessions.
frango, -ere, frēgi, fractum, 3 *v.a.*, crush.
frāter, -tris, *m.*, brother.
frētus, -a, -um (*adj. with abl.*), relying on.
fruor, -i, fructus sum, 3 *v.dep.* (*with abl.*), enjoy.
fuga, -ae, *f.*, flight.
fugo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, rout, put to flight.
fundāmentum, -i, *n.*, foundation.

gens, gentis, *f.*, race, tribe.
genus, -eris, *n.*, kind ; birth, descent.
germānus, -a, -um (*adj.*), own.
gero, -ere, gessi, gestum, 3 *v.a.* carry on, conduct ; behave.
glōria, -ae, *f.*, fame, honour.
grātīs (*adv.*), for nothing.
gravis, -e (*adj.*), grave, dignified ; great ; serious.

habeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2 *v.a.*, have.
hāc (*adv.*), this way.
hastīle, -is, *n.*, shaft of a spear.
haud (*adv.*), not.
hēmerodromus, -i, *m.* (*plur.* hemerodromoe), one who runs all day, courier.
hērēditās, -ātis, *f.*, inheritance.
hīberna, -ōrum, *n.plur.*, winter quarters.
hīc, haec, hōc (*pron.*), this.
hīc (*adv.*), here.
hilaritās, -ātis, *f.*, amusement.
hinc (*adv.*), hence.
homo, -inis, *m.*, man.
honestus, -a, -um (*adj.*), honourable, noble.
honor, -ōris, *m.*, honour.
hortor, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 *v. dep.*, urge.

hospitium, -ii, *n.*, friendship, hospitality.
hostia, -ae, *f.*, victim.
hostis, -is, *m.*, enemy
hūc (*adv.*), to this place.
humilis, -e (*adj.*), low, small.

iacio, -ere, iēci, iactum, 3 *v.a.*, throw.
iam (*adv.*), now, already.
iānua, -ae, *f.*, door.
ibi (*adv.*), there.
idem, eadem, idem (*pron.*), the same.
ideo (*adv.*), therefore.
idōneus, -a, -um (*adj.*), suitable, fit.
igitur (*conj.*), therefore.
ignosco, -ere, -nōvi, -nōtum, 3 *v.a.* (*with dat.*), pardon.
ignōtus, -a, -um (*adj.*), not knowing.
ille, illa, illud (*pron.*), that; he, she, it; *ille . . . hic* = the former . . . the latter.
illo (*adv.*), to that place.
illūdo, -ere, -si, -sum, 3 *v.a.*, mock at.
illustris, -e (*adj.*), famous.
immitto, -ere, -mīsi, -missum, 3 *v.a.*, let loose.
immolo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, sacrifice.
imparātus, -a, -um (*adj.*), unprepared.
impedio, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, 4 *v.a.*, hinder.
impello, -ere, -puli, -pulsum, 3 *v.a.*, urge, persuade.
imperātor, -ōris, *m.*, commander, general.
imperītus, -a, -um (*adj. with gen.*), unskilled in.
imperium, -ii, *n.*, command, power.
impero, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.* (*with dat.*), order.
impetro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, obtain.
impetus, -ūs, *m.*, charge, attack.
implico, -āre, -āvi *or* -ui, -ātum *or* -itum, 1 *v.a.*, involve.
impraesentiārum (*adv.*), for the present.
imprūdens, -entis (*adj.*), unaware.
imprūdentia, -ae, *f.*, imprudence, folly.
impulsus, -ūs, *m.* (*in abl.*), at the instigation of.
in (*prep. with acc.*), into, to.
in (*prep. with abl.*), in, on, among.
incendo, -ere, -di, -sum, 3 *v.a.*, set on fire.
incido, -ere, -di, -cāsum, 3 *v.n.*, fall into.
incognitus, -a, -um (*adj.*), unknown.
incola, -ae, *c*, inhabitant.
incolo, -ere, -ui, -cultum, 3 *v.a.*, inhabit.
incolumis, -e (*adj.*), safe.
inde (*adv.*), then, thence.
indico, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, proclaim.
indīco, -ere, -dixi, -dictum, 3 *v.a.*, declare (war) on.
indūco, -ere, -duxi, -ductum, 3 *v.a.*, mislead.
industria, -ae, *f.*, energy, diligence.
indūtiae, -ārum, *f. plur.*, truce.
ineo, -īre, -īvi, -itum, *v.a.*, devise.
inermis, -e (*adj.*), unarmed.
infectus, -a, -um (*adj.*), undone; *rebus infectis* = without doing anything.

infero, -ferre, -tuli, illātum, 3 *v.a.*, make war on.
ingenium, -ii, *n.*, intelligence.
ingrātus, -a, -um (*adj.*), ungrateful.
inicio, -ere, -iēci, -iectum, 3 *v.a.*, throw upon, cause.
inimīcus, -a, -um (*adj.*), hostile.
initium, -ii, *n.*, beginning.
iniūria, -ae, *f.*, injustice, wrong.
inopia, -ae, *f.*, want.
inquit, *v.defect.*, he says.
insciens, -entis (*adj.*), not knowing.
inscītia, -ae, *f.*, inexperience.
insidiae, -ārum, *f.plur.*, ambush.
insidior, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 *v. dep.* (*with dat.*), lie in ambush.
insolentia, -ae, *f.*, pride.
instituo, -ere, -ui, -ūtum, 3 *v.a.*, set up; begin.
insto, -āre, -stiti, -stātum, 1 *v.a.*, press upon, harass.
instruo, -ere, -struxi, -structum, 3 *v.a.*, draw up, set in order.
insula, -ae, *f.*, island.
insum, -esse, -fui, *v.n.*, be in, belong to.
intellego, -ere, -lexi, -lectum, 3 *v.a.*, understand.
inter (*prep. with acc.*), between, among.
interdiū (*adv.*), by day.
intereo, -īre, -ii, -itum, *v.n.*, die.
interficio, -ere, -fēci, -fectum, 3 *v.a.*, kill.
interitus, -ūs, *m.*, ruin, destruction.
intrā (*prep. with acc.*), within.
intro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, enter.
invenio, -īre, -vēni, -ventum, 4 *v.a.*, find.
invictus, -a, -um (*adj.*), undefeated.
invidia, -ae, *f.*, envy, unpopularity.
iocus, -i, *m.*, jest.
ipse, -a, -um (*pron.*), self; very.
īra, -ae, *f.*, anger.
īrascor, -i, īrātus sum, 3 *v.dep.* (*with dat.*), be angry with.
irrīdeo, -ēre, -si, -sum, 2 *v.a.*, ridicule.
is, ea, id (*pron.*), that; he, she, it.
ita (*adv.*), so.
itaque (*conj.*), and so, therefore.
iter, itineris, *n.*, journey, way, road.
iterum (*adv.*), again, a second time.
iubeo, -ēre, iussi, iussum, 2 *v.a.*, command.
iūdex, -icis, *c.*, judge.
iūdicium, -ii, *n.*, court.
iūdico, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, proclaim.
iūro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, swear.
iūs, iūris, *n.*, right, authority, law.
iuvencus, -i, *m.*, young bullock.

labor, -ōris, *m.*, labour.
labōro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.n.*, take trouble.
lateo, -ēre, -ui, 2 *v.n.*, be hid.
laudātio, -ōnis, *f.*, approval.
laudo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, praise.
laus, laudis, *f.*, praise.
lectīca, -ae, *f.*, litter.
lēgātio, -ōnis, *f.*, embassy.
lēgātus, -i, *m.*, ambassador.
lex, lēgis, *f.*, law.
libenter (*adv.*), gladly, willingly.
līber, -era, -erum (*adj.*), free.

līberi, -ōrum, *m.plur.*, children.
lībero, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, set free.
lībertās, -ātis, *f.*, liberty.
libīdo, -inis, *f.*, lust.
licet, licuit, 2 *v.impers.*, it is allowed.
līs, lītis, *f.*, lawsuit.
lītus, -oris, *n.*, shore.
locuplētissimus, -a, -um (*superl.adj.*), richest.
locuplēto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, enrich.
locus, -i, *m.* (*plur.* loca, -ōrum, *n.*), place.
longē (*adv.*), far.
longus, -a, -um (*adj.*), long.
luctor, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 *v.dep.*, wrestle.
lūcus, -i, *m.*, grove.
luxuria, -ae, *f.*, luxury, extravagance.

magis (*adv.*), more, rather.
magistrātus, -ūs, *m.*, magistrate ; office.
magnitūdo, -inis, *f.*, greatness.
magnus, -a, -um (*adj.*), great.
maiōres, -um, *m.plur.*, ancestors.
male (*adv.*), badly.
maneo, -ēre, -si, -sum, 2 *v.n.*, remain.
manus, -ūs, *f.*, hand ; band.
mare, -is, *n.*, sea.
mātrimōnium, -ii, *n.*, marriage.
maximē (*superl.adv.*), very greatly, especially.
meditor, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 *v. dep.*, intend.
mel, mellis, *n.*, honey.
memor, -oris (*adj. with gen.*), mindful of.
memoria, -ae, *f.*, memory.
mens, mentis, *f.*, mind, intention.
mensis, -is, *m.*, month.
mentio, -ōnis, *f.*, mention.
mentior, -īri, -ītus sum, 4 *v. dep.*, lie.
metallum, -i, *n.*, mine.
meus, -a, -um (*possess.pron. adj.*), my.
mīles, -itis, *c.*, soldier.
mīlia, -ium, *n.plur.*, thousand.
mīlitāris, -e (*adj.*), military.
mīlle (*indecl.adj.*), a thousand.
minor, -us (*comp.adj.*), less.
mīrābilis, -e (*adj.*), wonderful.
mīror, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 *v. dep.*, wonder at.
missus, -ūs, *m.*, sending.
mitto, -ere, mīsi, missum, 3 *v.a.*, send.
modestus, -a, -um (*adj.*), modest, virtuous.
modus, -i, *m.*, manner.
moenia, -ium, *n.plur.*, walls.
mons, montis, *m.*, mountain.
morbus, -i, *m.*, disease.
morior, -i, mortuus sum, 3 *v. dep.*, die.
moror, -āri, ātus sum, 1 *v.dep.* delay.
mors, mortis, *f.*, death.
mortifer, -era, -erum (*adj.*), fatal.
mōs, mōris, *m.*, custom.
moveo, -ēre, mōvi, mōtum, 2 *v.a.*, move.
multitūdo, -inis, *f.*, multitude.
multo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, punish, fine.
multo (*adv.*), much.
multus, -a, -um (*adj.*), much, many.
mūnio, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, 4 *v.a.*, fortify.
mūnus, -eris, *n.*, gift.
mūrus, -i, *m.*, wall.
mūto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.* change.

nam (*conj.*), for.
namque (*conj.*), for.
nascor, -i, nātus sum, 3 *v.dep.*, be born.
nātio, -ōnis, *f.*, race, people.
nātus, -ūs, *m.* (*used only in abl.*), birth; *maximus natu* = eldest.
nauticus, -a, -um (*adj.*), of the sailors.
nāvālis, -e (*adj.*), naval.
nāvis, -is, *f.*, ship.
nē (*adv.*), lest; not.
-nĕ (*enclitic interrogative particle*), whether.
nec *or* **neque** (*conj.*), nor.
nefās (*indecl.noun*), wrong.
nego, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, deny, refuse.
nēmo, -inis *or* nullius, *c.*, no one.
nescioquis, -quid, some or other.
nihil (*indecl.noun*), nothing.
nihilōminus (*adv.*), nevertheless.
nisi (*conj.*), unless, except.
nītor, -i, nīsus *or* nixus sum, 3 *v.dep.*, strive, endeavour.
nōbilis, -e (*adj.*), noble, excellent, famous.
noctū (*adv.*), by night.
nocturnus, -a, -um (*adj.*), of the night.
nōlo, nolle, nōlui, *v.n.*, be unwilling.
nōmen, -inis, *n.*, name.
nōmino, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, name.
nōn (*adv.*), not.
nonnullus, -a, -um (*adj.*), some, several.
nosco, -ere, nōvi, nōtum, 3 *v.a.*, learn; (*in perfect*), know.
nōtus, -a, -um (*adj.*), well-known.
novus, -a, -um (*adj.*), new.
nox, noctis, *f.*, night.
nūbo, -ere, nupsi, nuptum, 3 *v.a.* (*with dat.*), marry (a husband).
nullus, -a, -um (*adj.*), no.
num (*adv.*), whether.
numerus, -i, *m.*, number; rank, position.
numquam (*adv.*), never.
nuntio, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, announce, inform.
nuntius, -ii, *m.*, messenger.
nusquam (*adv.*), nowhere.

ob (*prep. with acc.*), on account of.
obdūco, -ere, -duxi, -ductum, 3 *v.a.*, draw over; *obducta nocte* = on a dark night.
obeo, -īre, -ii, -itum, 4 *v.a.*, come to; *diem supremum obire* = to die.
obicio, -ere, -iēci, -iectum, 3 *v.a.*, place before, oppose.
obitus, -ūs, *m.*, death.
obsideo, -ēre, -sēdi, -sessum, 2 *v.a.*, besiege, hem in.
obsidio, -ōnis, *f.*, siege; imminent danger.
obsisto, -ere, -stiti, -stitum, 3 *v.n.* (*with dat.*), oppose.
obsto, -āre, -stiti, -stātum, 1 *v.n.* (*with dat.*), oppose.
obtineo, -ēre, -ui, -tentum, 2 *v.a.*, hold.
obtrectātor, -ōris, *m.*, disparager.
obviam (*adv. with dat.*), to meet.
occāsio, -ōnis, *f.*, chance.
occīdo, -ere, -di, -sum, 3 *v.a.*, kill.

occupo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, seize; occupy; employ.
oculus, -i, *m.*, eye.
odium, -ii, *n.*, hatred.
offendo, -ere, -di, -sum, 3 *v.a.*, come upon.
offensio, -ōnis, *f.*, displeasure.
offero, -ferre, obtuli, oblātum, 3 *v.a.*, expose.
officīna, -ae, *f.*, workshop.
officium, -ii, *n.*, duty, obedience.
omnīno (*adv.*), altogether.
omnis, -e (*adj.*), all.
opera, -ae, *f.*, service, care, attention, pains.
operio, -īre, -ui, opertum, 4 *v.a.*, cover.
opīnio, -ōnis, *f.*, fancy, mind, opinion.
oppidānus, -i, *m.*, townsman, inhabitant.
oppidum, -i, *n.*, town.
oppleo, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, 2 *v.a.*, fill.
opprimo, -ere, -pressi, -pressum, 3 *v.a.*, crush, overthrow.
oppugnātor, -ōris, *m.*, attacker.
oppugno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, besiege, attack.
[ops], opis, *f.*, help; (*in plur.*) resources, wealth.
opulentia, -ae, *f.*, wealth.
opus, -eris, *n.*, work; fortification; *opus est* (*with abl.*)= there is need of.
ōrātio, -ōnis, *f.*, speech, argument.
orbis, -is, *m.*: *orbis terrarum*= the world.
ornātus, -a, -um (*adj.*), armed, equipped.
ostendo, -ere, -di, -sum *or* -tum, 3 *v.a.*, show.
ōtium, -ii, *n.*, ease.

pactio, -ōnis, *f.*, agreement.
paenitet, paenituit, 2 *v.impers.*, it repents of.
palaestra, -ae, *f.*, gymnasium.
palam (*adv.*), publicly; plain.
pār, paris (*adj.*), like, equal.
parātus, -a, -um (*adj.*), ready.
pāreo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2 *v.n.* (*with dat.*), obey.
pario, -ere, peperi, partum, 3 *v.a.*, bring forth.
pars, partis, *f.*, part, side.
partim (*adv.*), partly, some of.
passus, -ūs, *m.*, pace; *milia passuum*=a mile.
patefacio, -ere, -fēci, factum, 3 *v.a.*, open.
pater, -tris, *m.*, father; senator.
patiens, -entis (*adj.*), patient.
patior, -i, passus sum, 3 *v.dep.*, suffer, allow.
patria, -ae, *f.*, country.
patruus, -i, *m.*, uncle.
paucus, -a, -um (*adj.*), few.
pauper, -eris (*adj.*), poor.
paupertās, -ātis, *f.*, poverty.
pax, pācis, *f.*, peace.
pecco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.n.*, transgress.
pecūnia, -ae, *f.*, money.
pedes, -itis, *m.*, foot-soldier.
pedester, -tris, -tre (*adj.*), infantry.
pello, -ere, pepuli, pulsum, 3 *v.a.*, drive out, rout.
pendo, -ere, pependi, pensum, 3 *v.a.*, pay.
percutio, -ere, -cussi, -cussum, 3 *v.a.*, thrust through.
perdūco, -ere, -duxi, -ductum, 3 *v.a.*, win over.
pereo, -īre, -ii, -itum, *v.n.*, perish.
perfero, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum, 3 *v.a.*, carry.

perfungor, -i, -functus sum, 3 *v.dep.* (*with abl.*), perform, discharge.
perīculum, -i, *n.*, danger; sentence.
perītus, -a, -um (*adj. with gen.*), skilled in.
permitto, -ere, -mīsi, -missum, 3 *v.a.* (*with dat.*), allow.
permoveo, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, 2 *v.a.*, rouse up, stir.
perniciēs, -ēi, *f.*, destruction, ruin.
perpetior, -i, -pessus sum, 3 *v.dep.*, bear, endure.
perscrībo, -ere, -psi, -ptum, 3 *v.a.*, write in full, describe.
persequor, -i, -secūtus sum, 3 *v.dep.*, pursue, prosecute.
persuādeo, -ēre, -si, -sum, 2 *v.a.* (*with dat.*), persuade.
perterreo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2 *v.a.*, frighten.
pertimesco, -ere, -timui, 2 *v.n.*, begin to be greatly afraid.
pertineo, -ēre, -ui, 2 *v.n.*, belong to, concern.
pervenio, -īre, -vēni, -ventum, 4 *v.n.*, come to, reach.
pēs, pedis, *m.*, foot.
peto, -ere, -īvi, -ītum, 3 *v.a.*, seek, ask.
phalanx, -angis, *f.*, phalanx, battalion.
plāco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, pacify, reconcile.
plērīque, -aeque, -aque, *plur.* (*adj.*), very many, most.
plumbum, -i, *n.*, lead.
plūrimum (*superl.adv.*), very much.
plūrimus, -a, -um (*superl.adj.*), very much, most.
plūs (*adv.*), more.
poena, -ae, *f.*, penalty.
polliceor, -ēri, -itus sum, 2 *v.dep.*, promise.
pondus, -eris, *n.*, weight.
pōno, -ere, posui, positum, 3 *v.a.*, place; pitch (a camp).
pons, pontis, *m.*, bridge.
populus, -i, *m.*, people.
porto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, carry.
portus, -ūs, *m.*, harbour.
possum, posse, potui, *v.n.*, be able.
post (*prep. with acc.*), after.
post (*adv.*), afterwards.
posteā (*adv.*), afterwards.
posterus, -a, -um (*adj.*), next.
postquam (*conj.*), after.
postulo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, demand.
potens, -entis (*adj.*), powerful.
potestās, -ātis, *f.*, power.
potior, -īri, -ītus sum, 4 *v.dep.* (*with abl.*), get possession of.
praebeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2 *v.a.*, show (oneself).
praeceptum, -i, *n.*, command.
praecipio, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 *v.a.*, order.
praeda, -ae, *f.*, plunder.
praefectus, -i, *m.*, commander.
praeficio, -ere, -fēci, -fectum, 3 *v.a.*, put in command of.
praefīnio, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, 4 *v.a.*, fix beforehand.
praemium, -ii, *n.*, reward.
praesentia, -ium, *n.plur.*: *in praesentia* (*tempora*) = for the present.
praesidium, -ii, *n.*, garrison; troops; help.
praesto, -āre, -stiti, -stātum *or* -stitum, 1 *v.a.*, perform; excel.
praesum, -esse, -fui, *v.n.* (*with dat.*), be in command of.

praeter (*prep. with acc.*), except; beyond.
praetereā (*adv.*), besides.
praetereo, -īre, -ii, -itum, *v.n.*, pass.
praetor, -ōris, *m.*, praetor; general.
praetūra, -ae, *f.*, praetorship.
premo, -ere, pressi, pressum, 3 *v.a.*, oppress.
prīmum (*superl.adv.*), first.
prīmus, -a, -um (*superl.adj.*), first; *in primis* = especially.
princeps, -ipis, *m.*, chief, leader.
principātus, -ūs, *m.*, pre-eminence.
pristinus, -a, -um (*adj.*), former.
prius (*adv.*), sooner; *prius . . . quam* = before.
prīvātus, -i, *m.*, unofficial, private individual.
prīvo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, deprive of.
pro (*prep. with abl.*), on behalf of; in exchange for.
prōcēdo -ere, -cessi, -cessum, 3 *v.n.*, advance.
procul (*adv.*), afar off.
prōditio, -ōnis, *f.*, treachery.
prōdūco, -ere, -duxi, -ductum, 3 *v.a.*, lead forward.
proelium, -ii, *n.*, battle.
profectio, -ōnis, *f.*, setting out, expedition.
proficiscor, -i, -fectus sum, 3 *v.dep.*, set out.
profiteor, -ēri, -fessus sum, 2 *v.dep.*, profess, declare.
proflīgo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, overcome.
profugio, -ere, -fūgi, 3 *v.n.*, escape.
prōgeniēs, -ēi, *f.*, family; descendant.
prōgenitor, -ōris, *m.*, ancestor.
prohibeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2 *v.a.*, prevent, hinder.
prōnuntio, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, announce.
prōpatulum, -i, *n.*, open court
properē (*adv.*), quickly.
propinquitās, -ātis, *f.*, relationship.
propinquus, -a, -um (*adj.*), near.
propius (*prep. with acc.*), near.
propter (*prep. with acc.*), on account of.
prospicio, -ere, -spexi, -spectum, 3 *v.n.*, look out.
prosterno, -ere, -strāvi, -strātum, 3 *v.a.*, overthrow.
proximus, -a, -um (*superl.adj.*), next; nearest.
prūdens, -entis (*adj.*), wise, discreet.
prūdentia, -ae, *f.*, sagacity, intelligence.
publicē (*adv.*), by the State.
publico, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, confiscate.
publicus, -a, -um (*adj.*), public.
puer, -eri, *m.*, boy.
puerulus, -i, *m.*, little boy.
pugna, -ae, *f.*, battle.
pugno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.n.*, fight.
pulvīnus, -i, *m.*, pillow.
puppis, -is, *f.*, ship.
puto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, think.

quā (*adv.*), where.
quācumque (*adv.*), wherever.
quaero, -ere, quaesīvi, quaesītum, 3 *v.a.*, seek, inquire.
quam (*adv.*), than; (*with superlatives*) as possible.
quamdiū (*adv.*), as long as.
quantus, -a, -um (*adj.*), how

great; *tanto . . . quanto* = as much . . . as.
quattuor (*indecl.adj.*), four.
quārē (*adv.*), wherefore.
-que, and.
qui, quae, quod (*relative pron.*), who, which.
quidam, quaedam, quoddam (*pron.*), a certain person.
quidem (*adv.*), indeed; *ne quidem* = not even.
quingenti, -ae, -a, *plur.* (*adj.*), five hundred.
quinquāginta (*indecl.adj.*), fifty.
quinque (*indecl.adj.*), five.
quintus, -a, -um (*adj.*), fifth.
quis, qua, quid (*indef.pron.*), anyone, anything.
quisquam, quaequam, quidquam *or* **quicquam** (*indef. pron.*), any.
quō (*adv.*), whence; wherefore; whither; (*with comparatives*) that.
quoad (*adv.*), until.
quod (*conj.*), because.
quōminus (*conj.*), that not.
quoniam (*adv.*), since.
quoque (*conj.*), also.
quotannīs (*adv.*), every year.
quotiescumque (*adv.*), as often as.

rādix, -īcis, *f.*, foot (of a mountain).
rārus, -a, -um (*adj.*), a few, here and there.
ratio, -ōnis, *f.*, procedure, method, plan.
recipio, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 *v.a.*: *se recipere* = to return.
reconcilio, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, conciliate.
recupero, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, rescue, recover.
recūso, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, refuse.
reddo, -ere, reddidi, redditum, 3 *v.a.*, give back.
redeo, -īre, -ii, -itum, *v.n.*, return.
redigo, -ere, -ēgi, -actum, 3 *v.a.*, reduce.
redūco, -ere, -duxi, -ductum, 3 *v.a.*, lead back.
refero, -ferre, rettuli, relātum, 3 *v.a.*, bring back; *se referre* = to return.
regio, -ōnis, *f.*, district.
rēgius, -a, -um (*adj.*), royal.
regno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.n.*, reign.
regnum, -i, *n.*, kingdom.
rēligio, -ōnis, *f.*, reverence for the gods.
relinquo, -ere, -līqui, -lictum, 3 *v.a.*, leave behind.
reliquus, -a, -um (*adj.*), the rest.
remaneo, -ēre, -mansi, 2 *v.n.*, remain.
removeo, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, 2 *v.a.*, take away.
renuntio, -are, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, bring back word, announce.
reor, rēri, ratus sum, 2 *v.dep.*, think.
repente (*adv.*), suddenly.
repentīnus, -a, -um (*adj.*), sudden.
reperio, -īre, repperi, repertum, 4 *v.a.*, find.
rēpo, -ere, repsi, reptum, 3 *v.n.*, crawl.
repōno, -ere, -posui, -positum, 3 *v.a.*, lay aside, store.
repugno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.n.* (*with dat.*), resist, oppose.
rēs, rei, *f.*, thing; affairs, matters.

rescindo, -ere, -scidi, -scissum, 3 *v.a.*, break down.
resisto, -ere, -stiti, 3 *v.n.* (*with dat.*), resist.
respondeo, -ēre, -di, -sum, 2 *v.a.*, reply.
respublica, reipublicae, *f.*, the State.
retardo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, delay, impede.
rēte, -is, *n.*, net.
retineo, -ēre, -ui, -tentum, 2 *v.a.*, retain, keep.
retraho, -ere, -traxi, -tractum, 3 *v.a.*, rescue, save.
revertor, -i, -sus sum, 3 *v.dep.*, return.
revoco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, recall ; restrain.
rex, rēgis, *m.*, king.
rīsus, -ūs, *m.*, laughter.
rōbustus, -a, -um (*adj.*), strong.
rogātus, -ūs, *m.* (*in abl.*), at the request of.

sacrifico, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, sacrifice.
saepe, *comp.* saepius (*adv.*), often.
saltus, -ūs, *m.*, pass.
salūs, -ūtis, *f.*, safety.
sanctus, -a, -um (*adj.*), sacred, inviolate.
sānus, -a, -um (*adj.*), sound. discreet.
sapienter (*adv.*), wisely.
sarmentum, -i, *n.*, faggot.
satis (*adv.*), enough.
satius (*comp.adv.*), better.
satrapa, -ae, *m.*, satrap, governor of a province.
saucius, -a, -um (*adj.*), wounded.
scapha, -ae, *f.*, small boat, skiff.
scīlicet (*adv.*), forsooth.
scio, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, 4 *v.a.*, know.
scītum, -i, *n.*, decree.
scrībo, -ere, scripsi, scriptum, 3 *v.a.*, write.
sē, sui (*reflexive pron.*), himself, themselves.
secundus, -a, -um (*adj.*), second.
sed (*conj.*), but.
sēiungo, -ere, -iunxi, -iunctum, 3 *v.a.*, separate.
semel (*adv.*), once.
semper (*adv.*), always.
sententia, -ae, *f.*, opinion, advice.
sentio, -īre, sensi, sensum, 4 *v.a.*, perceive, feel, think.
septuāgēsimus, -a, -um (*adj.*), seventieth.
sequor i, secūtus sum, 3 *v.dep.*, follow.
sēro (*adv.*), too late.
serpens, -entis, *f.*, snake.
servio, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, 4 *v.n.*, serve ; aim at ; care for.
servitūs, -ūtis, *f.*, slavery, bondage.
sessor, -ōris, *m.*, inhabitant.
sevērus, -a, -um (*adj.*), serious.
sexus, -ūs, *m.*, sex.
si (*conj.*), if.
sīc (*adv.*), so, thus.
sīcut (*adv.*), just as, as it was.
signo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, seal.
signum, -i, *n.*, signal, sign.
simul (*adv.*), at the same time, together.
simulac *or* **simulatque** (*adv.*), as soon as.
simulo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, pretend.
sīn (*conj.*), but if.
sine (*prep. with abl.*), without.

sino, -ere, sīvi, situm, 3 *v.a.*, place.
societās, -ātis, *f.*, alliance.
socius, -ii, *m.*, ally.
soleo, -ēre, solitus sum, 2 *v.semi-dep.*, be accustomed.
sōlum (*adv.*), only ; *non solum . . . sed etiam* = not only . . . but also.
solvo, -ere, -vi, solūtum, 3 *v.a.*, open ; pay.
soror, -ōris, *f.*, sister.
sparus, -i, *m.*, hunting-spear.
sponte (*adv.*) : *suā sponte* = of his own accord.
statim (*adv.*), immediately.
statua, -ae, *f.*, image, statue.
statuo, -ere, -ui, -ūtum, 3 *v.a.*, set up.
statūra, -ae, *f.*, height.
strēnuus, -a, -um (*adj.*), vigorous.
studeo, -ere, -ui, 2 *v.a.* (*with dat.*), favour ; desire.
studium, -ii, *n.*, zeal, study.
suādeo, -ēre, -si, -sum, 2 *v.a.*, advise.
sub (*prep. with acc. or abl.*), under.
subeo, -īre, -ii, -itum, *v.a.*, submit to, suffer.
subicio, -ere, -iēci, -iectum, 3 *v.a.*, place under.
subigo, -ere, -ēgi, -actum, 3 *v.a.*, subdue.
subsidium, -ii, *n.*, help.
succēdo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, 3 *v.n.*, succeed.
sufficio, -ere, -fēci, -fectum, 3 *v.a.*, substitute, elect in the place of.
suffrāgium, -ii, *n.*, vote ; *ferre suffragium* = to vote.
suffrāgor, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 *v.dep.*, vote for, support.
sum, esse, fui, *v.n.*, be.
summa, -ae, *f.*, command-in-chief.
summus, -a, -um (*superl.adj.*), highest, greatest ; top.
sūmo, -ere, sumpsi, sumptum, 3 *v.a.*, take.
superior, -us (*comp.adj.*), previous ; victorious.
supero, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, overcome, be superior.
supersum, -esse, -fui, *v.n.*, be left, remain over.
supplicium, -ii, *n.*, punishment ; *supplicium dare* = to be punished.
suprā (*adv.*), above.
suprēmus, -a, -um (*superl.adj.*), last.
suscipio, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 *v.a.*, undertake.
suspicio, -ōnis, *f.*, suspicion.
sustineo, -ēre, -ui, -tentum, 2 *v.a.*, withstand.
suus, -a, -um (*possess.pronom. adj.*), his own, their own.

tabellārius, -ii, *m.*, courier.
talentum, -i, *n.*, talent.
tālis, -e (*adj.*), such.
tam (*adv.*), so, such, so much.
tamen (*conj.*), however, yet.
tantum (*adv.*), so much.
tantus, -a, -um (*adj.*), so great ; tantō (*abl.*) = by so much.
tego, -ere, texi, tectum, 3 *v.a.*, cover, protect.
tēlum, -i, *n.*, weapon, dart.
templum, -i, *n.*, temple.
tempto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, put to the test.
tempus, -oris, *n.*, time.
teneo, -ēre, -ui, tentum, 2 *v.a.* hold.
terra, -ae, *f.*, land.
terror, -ōris, *m.*, fear.

tertio (*adv.*), for the third time.
tertius, -a, -um (*adj.*), third.
testimōnium, -ii, *n.*, proof.
testūdo, -inis, *f.*, siege-shelter.
timeo, -ēre, -ui, 2 *v.a.*, fear.
tollo, -ere, sustuli, sublātum, 3 *v.a.*, take away.
totidem (*indecl.adj.*), just as many ; *totidem* . . . *atque* = as many . . . as.
tōtus, -a, -um (*adj.*), whole.
tractus, -ūs, *m.*, line.
trādo, -ere, -didi, -ditum, 3 *v.a.*, give up ; hand down.
trādūco, -ere, -duxi, -ductum, 3 *v.a.*, lead across.
trāicio, -ere, -iēci, -iectum, 3 *v.a.*, throw across, transport.
transeo, -īre, -ivi, -itum, *v.a.*, pass, cross.
transfero, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum, 3 *v.a.*, transfer.
transfugio, -ere, -fūgi, -fugitum, 3 *v.a.*, desert.
transitus, -ūs, *m.*, crossing.
transporto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, carry across, transport.
trecenti, -ae, -a, *plur.* (*adj.*), three hundred.
trēs, tria, *plur.* (*adj.*), three.
triennium, -ii, *n.*, three years.
tum (*adv.*), then.
tumultus, -ūs, *m.*, commotion, war.
tūtus, -a, -um (*adj.*), safe.
tuus, -a, -um (*possess.pronom. adj.*), your.
tyrannus, -i, *m.*, tyrant.

ullus, -a, -um (*adj.*), any.
umquam (*adv.*), ever.
unde (*adv.*), whence.
undique (*adv.*), on all sides.
ūniversus, -a, -um (*adj.*), whole, all.
ūnus, -a, -um (*adj.*), one ; alone.
urbānus, -a, -um (*adj.*), of the city.
urbs, urbis, *f.*, city.
usquam (*adv.*), anywhere.
usque (*adv.*), right up to.
ūsus, -ūs, *m.*, use, practice ; *usu venit* = it happens.
ut (*conj.*) (*with indic.*) as ; when ; (*with subj.*) that.
uterque, utraque, utrumque (*pron.*), each (of two).
ūtilis, -e (*adj.*), useful.
ūtilitās, -ātis, *f.*, usefulness, advantage.
ūtor, -i, ūsus sum, 3 *v.dep.* (*with abl.*) use, enjoy, experience.
utpote (*adv.*), inasmuch as.
utrobīque (*adv.*), on both sides.
utrum (*adv.*), whether ; *utrum* . . . *an* = whether . . . or.
uxor, -ōris, *f.*, wife.

vacuēfacio, -ere, -fēci, -factum, 3 *v.a.*, make empty.
valens, -entis (*adj.*), powerful.
valeo, -ēre, -ui, 2 *v.n.*, be strong, prevail.
valētūdo, -inis, *f.*, ill-health, infirmity.
vallum, -i, *n.*, rampart.
varius, -a, -um (*adj.*), various.
vās, vāsis, *n.* (*plur.* vāsa, -ōrum), vessel.
vectīgal, -ālis, *n.*, tax.
veho, -ere, vexi, vectum, 3 *v.a.*, carry ; (*in passive*) sail.
vel (*conj. and adv.*), either ; *vel* . . . *vel* = either . . . or ; (*with superl. adjectives*) the very.
vēlōcitās, -ātis, *f.*, speed, agility.
velut (*adv.*), as if.

vēnāticus, -a, -um (*adj.*), hunting.
venēnātus, -a, -um (*adj.*), poisonous.
venēnum, -i, *n.*, poison.
venio, -īre, vēni, ventum, 4 *v.n.*, come.
verbum, -i, *n.*, word; *verba dare* = to deceive.
vereor, -ēri, -itus sum, 2 *v.dep.*, fear.
vēritās, -ātis, *f.*, truth.
vēro (*adv.*), indeed.
verto, -ere, -ti, -sum, 3 *v.a.*, turn.
vērus, -a, -um (*adj.*), true; *re vera* = in reality.
vesperasco, -ere, 3 *v.n.*, grow towards evening; *vesperascente caelo* = in the evening twilight.
vestītus, -ūs, *m.*, clothes, attire.
veto, -āre, -ui, -itum, 1 *v.a.*, forbid.
vetus, -eris (*adj.*), old.
vīcēsimus, -a, -um (*adj.*), twentieth.
victōria, -ae, *f.*, victory.
victus, -ūs, *m.*, manner of living.
video, -ēre, vīdi, vīsum, 2 *v.a.*, see; (*in passive*) seem.
vinclum, -i, *n.*, (*in plur.*) prison.
vinco, -ere, vīci, victum, 3 *v.a.* conquer.
vindico, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*: *in libertatem vindicare* = to set free.
vīnea, -ae, *f.*, siege-shed.
vīnolentus, -a, -um (*adj.*), drunk.
vīnum, -i, *n.*, wine.
violo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, violate.
vir, viri, *m.*, man.
virīlis, -e (*adj.*), male.
virtūs, -ūtis, *f.*, virtue, courage.
vīs, *f.* (*acc.* vim, *abl.* vi, *plur.* vīres) force; (*in plur.*) strength.
vīsus, -ūs, *m.*, sight.
vīta, -ae, *f.*, life.
vīvo, -ere, vixi, victum, 3 *v.n.*, live.
vīvus, -a, -um (*adj.*), alive.
vix (*adv.*), scarcely, with difficulty.
voco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, call, summon.
volo, velle, volui, *v.a.* wish.
voluntās, -ātis, *f.*, will.
vulgus, -i, *n.*, the people.
vulnus, -eris, *n.*, wound.

DATE DUE SLIP
